

THE AMERICAN

20c • MAY 1966

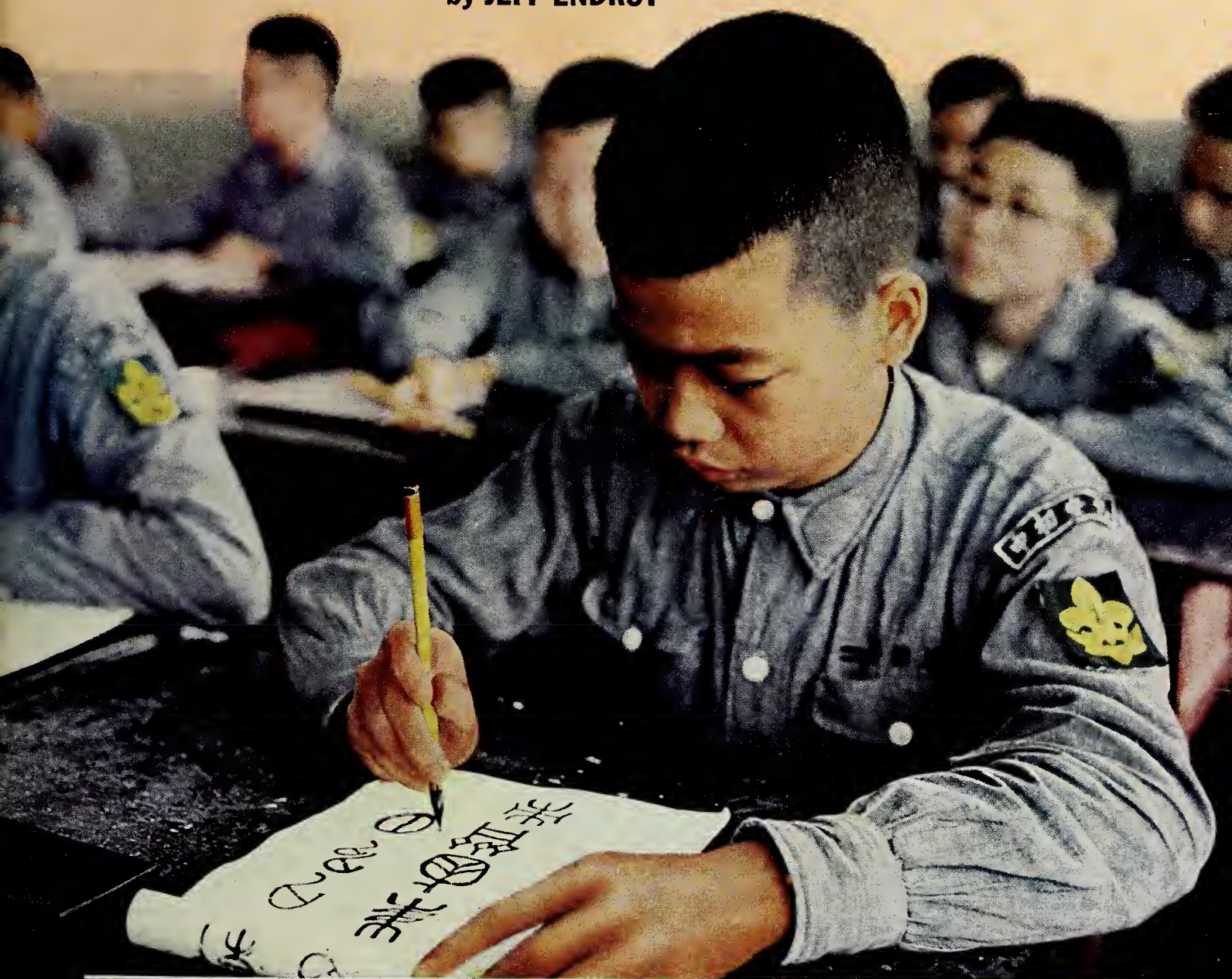
LEGION

MAGAZINE

A LOOK AT FREE CHINA TODAY

How Formosa, in less than 20 years, graduated from the "undeveloped" nations

by JEFF ENDRST



America is Guilty of Everything: True or False?
The War of the Leaflets... Old and New
The Story of the Boston Tea Party



Too much of a good thing?
Definitely not. Because ice-cold Coca-Cola has the taste
you never get tired of. Never. It's always refreshing.
That's why things go better with Coke after Coke after Coke.



The American

LEGION

Magazine

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YOU CAN SHAPE HISTORY FOR 10¢

THE ORDINARY GUY or gal doesn't often have a chance to play an important role in history on a matter of life and death. But you have such a chance right now—indeed, we think, not only a chance but a duty. It will cost you 10¢ and a few minutes, plus a trip to a mailbox. This opportunity and duty has been clearly spelled out by American Legion National Commander L. Eldon James, and we think every word of it will have a familiar ring of our times for your ears.

Here it is, in the words of Mr. James:

"EVERY AMERICAN owes it to himself and his country to invest 10¢ in two 5¢ postage stamps today. I'd like to suggest what to do with them and why. Use them to mail two signed copies of *one* of the following messages. Send one copy to President Lyndon B. Johnson, The White House, Washington, D.C., and the other to Senator William Fulbright, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

"Message 1: In general, I support our government's efforts and objectives in Vietnam."

"Message 2: In general I do not support our government's efforts and objectives in Vietnam."

"Whichever message you choose, make it as clear and brief as that, so that you cannot be misread. Let the President and the Senator each get a copy.

EDITOR'S CORNER

"Does this sound strange to you? You may have no higher responsibility at this moment in history. Senator Fulbright, as chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, has crossed swords with our government on a matter in which America is virtually at war. Grave issues are at stake, while division high in our government has been widely aired here and abroad. Yet we are two years away from the time when all the people can go to the polls in a total national election and show where they really stand. These are two dangerous years. If American public opinion is not honestly measured, then misinterpretation of it—magnified in headlines and televised hearings—could lead to mistaken judgments of global dimensions. Yet we can help prevent any such mistakes now for 10¢ apiece.

"Don't underestimate the need for your clearly expressed opinion at this confused moment. In France, in England, in Germany, in the United Nations, in the Soviet Union, in Red China, in South Vietnam, in North Vietnam, in the White House and in Congress, attitudes and decisions are being guided in whole or in part by Ameri-

can public opinion as it is understood in each place. But who correctly understands it?

"In some quarters your supposed opinion is being shaped by sleight-of-hand to suit the purpose of the magician. In others it is shown to the world as if in one of those trick, side-shows mirrors, where the tall are short and the fat thin.

"I recently saw a magazine distributed to the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese to urge them to fight on against the South Vietnamese and the Americans. Photographs and statements of numerous Americans offered 'proof' that the efforts of our fighting men and our national objectives are not supported at all by the American people.

"For several years, the voice of dissent against our Vietnam policy has had an excellent press. Not only have serious thinkers who oppose our policies had their views widely aired, but amateurs, our own communists, emotional sloganeers, demonstrators and paraders of pat mottoes have enjoyed top news attention and lengthy radio and TV time. Sometimes it seems that anyone who is against our Vietnam objectives is assured front-page space as long as he thinks up a publicity stunt—whether he is a sage or a nut.

"Who would disagree that while supporters of our Vietnam policy have also had considerable news coverage, their views have received less prominence, less space and less theatrical presentation?

"Our country can't stand distortion of public opinion at this critical stage of history. Whether we be 'hawks' or 'doves' we cannot profit in the long run from policies arrived at here and abroad through illusion, manipulation or even honest misunderstanding of the correct state of American sentiment. Policies that begin in error can only multiply error.

"Should attitudes reflected in a staged parade or a newspaper ad, sponsored by a few hundred or thousand people, hit the world with more force than the possibly opposite attitudes of quiet millions? Hasn't the time come to stop jeopardizing this country by seeing who can make the most noise on a matter of life and death? To stop a theatrical approach to events which can shake the world one way or another? To take the debate out of the hands of stage managers and put it in the hands of all the people?

"The President needs the truth on where you stand. His opponents need the truth. The world needs the truth. They need it whether the result pleases them or not. They need it to be right, not wrong. That's why I ask everyone who reads these words—whether he is a Legionnaire or not, whether he sees the question one way or the other—to write to the President and to Senator Fulbright and say where he stands on our objectives in Vietnam in so few words that no mistake can be made. I would ask you to write for yourself, as a citizen, claiming to speak for nobody else, on the letterhead of no organization or firm, as if you were in the polling booth—just you voting the question up or down as one member of the jury. You could just help save your country from terrible mistakes."

"Live life each day-don't just pass through it"

J.W. Dant
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your
enjoyment!**

FINE BOURBON!
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KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKY



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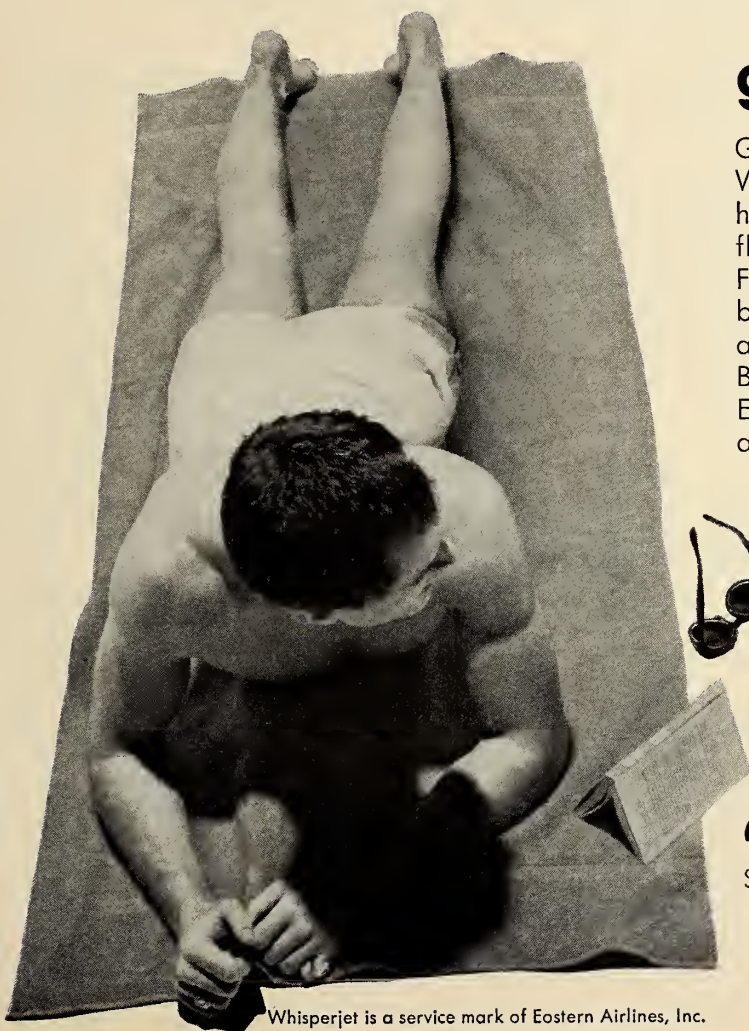
"Buying whisky is as simple as A B C—
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86 PROOF



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get away from it all.

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*Rates per person based on double hotel occupancy.

(Readers may find this series of value on future motor trips or of interest to students of American history. We suggest you clip and save each as it appears.)

By ALDEN STEVENS
Field Director, Mobil Travel Guide

AT HOPEWELL National Historic Site, 38 miles west of Philadelphia and at Cornwall, 38 miles west of Hopewell, you can see how cannon and shot were produced for George Washington's armies and how iron workers lived in those days.

The Hopewell furnace has been restored and is almost exactly as it was, in fact iron was produced in the old furnace in 1965. The village has been partially restored. The ironmaster's "big house" is furnished with every comfort then available and warmed with the famous Hopewell decorative stoves.

The iron workers lived in crude, small, company cabins and were completely under the control of the ironmaster. Some



Ironworks at Hopewell (left, in working order) and Cornwall, Pa. (right), today.



Cannon Makers To George Washington

were indentured workmen; some free; most were English or Irish.

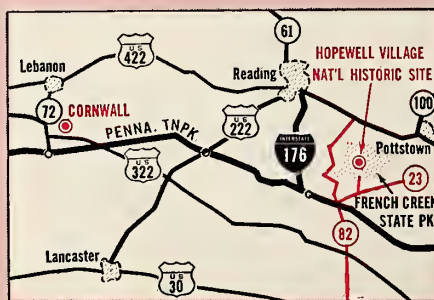
At Hopewell you can put yourself in the place of either the master or of his workmen and get a real sense of what life was like at the time.

The 32-foot-high, pear-shaped furnace worked simply. Iron ore, limestone and charcoal were dumped into the top. From below, cold air was blown in by enormous water-driven bellows to produce the hot blast that smelted and purified the iron. It then ran to the hearth below into sand molds to form "pigs" or to be cast into stove parts. Some was later forged into the much stronger wrought iron needed for cannons. Today, all the equipment that produced Washington's cannons is in working order.

Hopewell began operating in about 1770. Nearby Cornwall, using a slightly different process, began about 1742. Both continued to produce iron until 1883, when the Bessemer process made them obsolete. At Cornwall, both the furnace and the original town remain, just as they do at Hopewell, and nearby is a great open pit mine from which magnetite ore (over 50% iron) is still taken

and used by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Both furnaces are in the famous Pennsylvania Dutch country not far from Lancaster. The farms of the Amish, or "plain people," who dress in their traditional picturesque way and who drive



buggies rather than cars, are nearby. The Pennsylvania Farm Museum on Kissel Hill Road, north of Lancaster, just off U.S. 222, has many of their fascinating implements; an Amish farm and home, six miles east of town just off U.S. 30, are open to visitors. Farmers markets in Lancaster are open several mornings a week (inquire when, as these are subject to change).

1966 Motel and Restaurant Info:

At Lebanon: *Excellent*—Lebanon Treadway Inn, 10th & Poplar Sts., 1 mile S on PA 72, 5 miles N of Penna. Turnpike Lebanon-Lancaster Interchange. 56 A/C hotel rooms, 24 A/C motel rooms, pool. Cafe, bar (717) 273-6771. *Very good*—Fireside Restaurant, 1800 E. Cumberland St., 2 miles E on US 422. Lunch, dinner. Closed Monday, Christmas Day, one week in July. Bar. Specialties: crabmeat Imperial, shish kebab. (717) 272-8501. At Lancaster: *Outstanding*—The Host of Lancaster, 30 Keller Ave., ¾ mile N at junction of US 222 and Lititz Pike. 200 A/C rooms, pools. Restaurant, bar, summer children's program. (717) 393-1551. At Reading: *Outstanding*—Colonial Motor Lodge. At Penna. Turnpike Reading-Lancaster Interchange, 12 miles south of Reading on US 222. 106 A/C rooms, pool. Restaurant, bar (215) 267-5501. (Also see Mobil Travel Guide to the Middle Atlantic States, under these cities and under Pottstown and Morgantown, Pa.).

Your appreciation of any historic place is greatly enriched if you read about it first. Dennis C. Kurjack's "Hopewell Village," a 44-page illustrated National Park Service Historical Booklet, is very good and may be purchased at Hopewell or from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., for 25¢. Your library may have Richard Peters' "Two Centuries of Iron Smelting in Pennsylvania"; Harker A. Long's "A Short History of the Hopewell Furnace Estate," or John B. Pearse's "A Concise History of the Iron Manufacturers of the American Colonies."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

CASEY JONES

SIR: The article, "The Life and Death of Casey Jones" (March), took me back some 56 years, to the days when I was a 14-year-old high school student in a small Texas town, struggling with my Caesar and Cicero. The Ballad of Casey Jones appeared in 1909, and was an immediate and tremendous hit in town. I undertook to translate it into Latin, with the intention of dedicating the translation to my Latin teacher, the object of my boyish adoration. The first two stanzas and chorus came out like this:

*"O venite vos rondores, si vultis audire
Hanc fabulam de forte machinator;
Cassius Ioannes fuit eius nomen,
In sex-octo rotore obtinuit famam.*

Chorus:

*Cassius Ioannes, in vineam ascendit,
Cassius Ioannes, in manibus mandatis;
Cassius Ioannes, in vineam ascendit,
Atque ultimum iter fecit promissis
terris.*

*Vocator vocavit in hora quarta,
Uxorem osculat in stationis porta;
In vineam ascendit, in manibus
mandatis,
Atque ultimum iter fecit promissis
terris."*

I for one would welcome the opportunity to join with the millions of other American Joneses in founding a Jones memorial, including a fund to support the project of Latinizing the rest of the ballad, which I left unfinished.

RALPH W. JONES
Anna Maria, Fla.

THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE

SIR: While no one can possibly present a comprehensive and accurate story of the Bulge, I must congratulate you on a straightforward and honest portrayal in your presentation of the events. ("The Battle of the Bulge," January, February, March.) As a participant in that unbelievable struggle, I found it altogether most worthwhile reading on a subject of which I have become most critical.

STEVEN R. HUBERT
Scottsdale, Ariz.

SIR: As Adjutant General of Pennsylvania's 28th Infantry Division during World War 2, I wish to highly commend you for the very accurate account of

the Battle of the Bulge. This is the first story of the Bulge that I have seen and read that gives the 28th credit for even having been there, and for actually having done some fighting.

PAUL M. KIENZLE
Tyrone, Pa.

SIR: . . . I'll be a Legion member for life just for that one article.

JOE FREDRICK
Louisville, Ky.

SIR: Your three-part article on the Battle of the Bulge was most interesting to me. I was young at the time of the Battle and didn't realize how lucky we were to have my brother (with Patton's Third Army) come back home.

MRS. EARL ELLIOTT
Richmond Heights, Mo.

POWER FAILURE DISASTER

SIR: The article "No Escape from Power Failure Disaster?" (March), by Maury Delman, is of great interest to our Distribution personnel and we would like to secure reprints for distribution to various parties.

W. F. WALL
Director of Utilization
United Gas Corp.
Shreveport, La.

SIR: "No Escape from Power Failure Disaster?" is an excellent article and, both editorially and pictorially, tells a very good story of what happens during a power failure, as well as how it can be avoided. Congratulations on having taken the initiative to develop this very informative and enlightening story.

MAE D. AUCELLO
Director of Public Relations
Suburban Propane
Whippany, N.J.

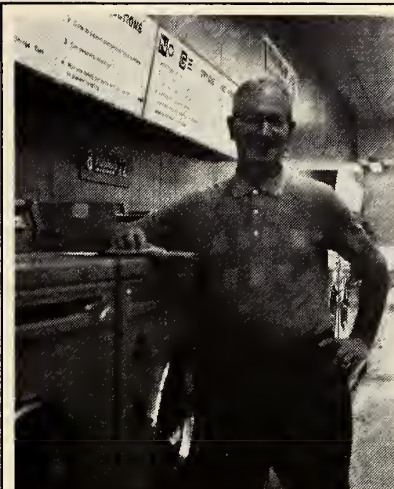
SIR: Maury Delman's article on emergency generating plants for homeowners is the most lucid of the raft of stories spawned by the big "blackout." We'd like to reprint the entire piece and use it as a source of educational material for our prospects and customers.

VIRGIL C. GILBERTSON
Manager, Product Publicity
Onan Corp.
Minneapolis, Minn.

THE NEW IMMIGRATION LAW

SIR: Thanks very much for publishing "Our New Immigration Law" (February), by Deane and David Heller. It is indeed an orderly account of what the new immigration law is and what it isn't and how it came to be. The article is most helpful in my work in helping immigrants enter the United States.

EDWIN F. LOWITZER
Rochester, N.Y.



RETIRED RETAILER "NEVER HAD SO MUCH FUN" (WHILE MAKING MONEY) WITH A NORGE VILLAGE

IRVING SORKIN was a retired retailer with time on his hands. Two years ago, he opened a coin-operated Norge Equipped Laundry and Dry-cleaning Village Store . . . without ever having been in one before!

How has it worked out? "I never had so much fun! From the day I opened, I've made salary, equipment payments, and all expenses," says Mr. Sorkin. "Business has been so good that I'm putting in more washers and other equipment. I need more parking space. I'd like to double the size of my store!"

MR. SORKIN is enthusiastic about the profit that can be made and the capital equity that can be built by owning a Norge equipped Village.

NORGE does everything it can to assure you of success too. We'll furnish the finest, most trouble-free equipment . . . complete organizational plans . . . and the promotional know-how. We'll be glad to advise you on proper locations, store sizes, equipment servicing . . . even financing.

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By JEFF ENDRST

THERE IS SOMETHING vaguely familiar in some of the comments heard today that the government of South Vietnam is incapable of social and land reform with U.S. help and advice, because it is corrupt, set in its ways, authoritarian, backward, indifferent to outside advice, and doomed to be overcome by the Communist wave of the future, etc., etc., etc.

The cases are by no means the same, yet those were the same comments made by pessimists two decades ago about the failing regime of Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as it struggled to hold off organized Red Chinese attacks on the mainland of China. At that time, the defeatists and Red Chinese apologists told the world the now bitter joke that the Chinese Communists were only "agrarian reformers," trying to give the peasants a fair shake, while Chiang Kai-shek's government was (remember?) incapable of social and land reforms with U.S. help and advice because it was corrupt, set in its ways, authoritarian, backward, indifferent to outside advice and doomed to be overcome by the Communist wave of the future, etc., etc., etc.

While today's Free Chinese under Chiang were still holding out on the mainland of China in 1948, an attempt at land reform was made, working with American field representatives under the U.S. China Aid Act of that year. But in the absence of significant U.S. military assistance such as we are now giving South Vietnam it was too late for reforms in a land beset then, as South Vietnam is beset today, by Communist violence.

In December 1949, Chiang's government and army had to give up their long fight to hold back the Reds on the mainland. They fled to the island of Formosa, accompanied by a horde of refugees—some 2 million strong.

Formosa was no island of dreams, even though the name of Ilha Formosa, meaning beautiful island, was given it by early Portuguese navigators. The Portuguese looked at the 225-mile-long island through the eyes of sightseers. A magnificent mountain range dominates the central and eastern length, with some peaks exceeding 12,000 feet. Through the eyes of a people who must live there it is something else than "beautiful island." Hot, humid, in the typhoon belt, Taiwan (as the Chinese and Japanese have always called Formosa) lies between the Philippines and Japan, about 90 miles off the Chinese mainland province of Fukien. The central mountain range leaves only a narrow strip of flat land on the west coast for extensive farming, and such footholds as may be secured in mountain valleys. The interior is so rugged that for

centuries its greatest service to mankind was to provide a hideout for brigands, bandits and rebels.

In the capital city of Taipei, Chiang established a government-in-exile in 1949 variously known as Free China, Nationalist China or—officially—the Republic of China.

Those were dark days. Nancy Yu-Huang, publisher of the China Post on Taiwan, says: "My husband and I came to this island bastion in the darkest hours of our national misfortune . . . Uncertain of the future we had to abandon almost

all of our earthly possessions in our hurried retreat . . . and start all over again . . . In retrospect, it seems like a nightmare . . . Only after years of groping in the dark, did all of us gradually begin to see a glimmer of light."

Two million souls crossed the Straits in 1949-50 in ships so crowded for the foodless, waterless 48-hour trip that men, women and children even stood, sardine-style, in the lavatories.

In the first six months that those millions poured into Taiwan there were not jobs, food nor shelter for them all,

A LOOK AT



Above, people of Taiwan gather in capital city of Taipei to celebrate China's national holiday.

FREE CHINA TODAY

On Taiwan, 12 million free Chinese have done for themselves what the UN failed to do for other "undeveloped" nations. Will they now be kicked out of the UN?



day, October 10. Sun Yat-sen began the overthrow of the Chinese empire on this day in 1911.

except what could be scrounged and improvised. Huge squatter cities grew up, made of packing crates and odd bits of scrap metal and waste lumber. Former industrialists, government officials, businessmen, merchants and educators competed to pull rickshaws while Chiang and his top men tried to reorganize and settle the exiled government of China anew in its last remaining province.

Enormous inflation followed. Red China had complete confidence that the Free Chinese would collapse of their own weight in six months. A year earlier the

U.S. State Department had lost all confidence in Chiang and his people. In August 1948, it issued a China white paper all but writing them off, and stating in effect that U.S. policy would now wait for the dust to settle. Our diplomatic staffs were left at their posts in the mainland cities. At this low ebb of their fortunes, only the Free Chinese of all the world believed that they still had a government and were a people.

Communism received one omen of things to come in 1949. Part of Chiang's army stayed behind to fortify the small

islands of Quemoy and Matsu. These flyspecks, just two miles off the Fukien coast, are the military keys to the defense of Taiwan, 90-odd miles further at sea. Free Chinese guns on Quemoy look down the throat of Amoy Harbor. Matsu stands off the mouth of the Ming River. These are the only staging points along the Chinese coast on the Taiwan Strait that are suitable for launching an over-water attack on Taiwan. In 1949, the Red Chinese landed three divisions on Quemoy. Chiang's defenders fought them off, capturing or killing the bulk of the entire force.

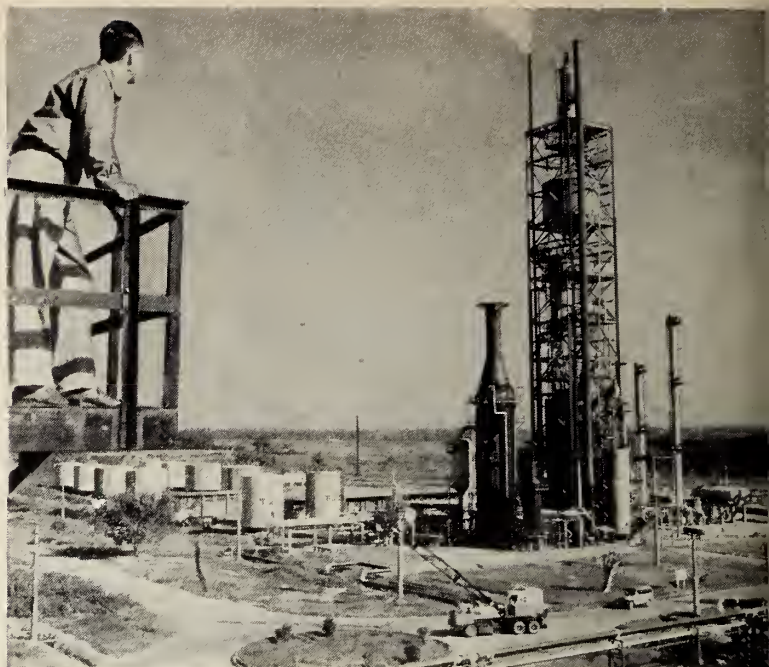
Now, 17 years later, the 78-year-old Chiang presides over a busy, energetic people who all agree that theirs is the only legitimate Chinese government, temporarily dislodged from the mainland but legally representing its 650 million people—and not just the 12 million Chinese who are now on Taiwan.

In those 17 years the Free Chinese on Taiwan have set an unprecedented example of an "undeveloped" nation picking itself up by its bootstraps. Their agriculture and industry have soared, and they are today the world's only example of a country which has switched from receiving foreign economic aid to giving it.

Between 1951 and 1965 the United States pumped over \$1.4 billion in economic dollar aid into Taiwan. Last year Premier C. K. Yen quietly announced, "We can take care of ourselves." On June 30, 1965, American economic aid to Taiwan ended, by mutual agreement. Free China was the first aid patient in history to be discharged as cured. Meanwhile, the Free Chinese are exporting their know-how to poorer lands. They operate model farm villages and farm training centers in 10 African countries. Over 2,500 foreign technicians have been trained on Taiwan in such fields as farming, education, industrial development and health. Farm seminars there are attended by specialists from 24 African nations. Teams of young Taiwan farmers work in Asian and African rice paddies demonstrating new techniques. This aid has been so successful that some Arab and Latin American countries have entered into agreements with the Free Chinese for similar services. Volunteer civilian workers from Taiwan are assisting in the rehabilitation of South Vietnamese villages, and if the Americans



Taiwan's industrial diversity supports an economy that no longer needs U.S.-aid support. Above, one of the island's 70 canneries.



Though most of the country's crude oil must be imported, processing plants (above) provide gas and other by-products to supply demands.

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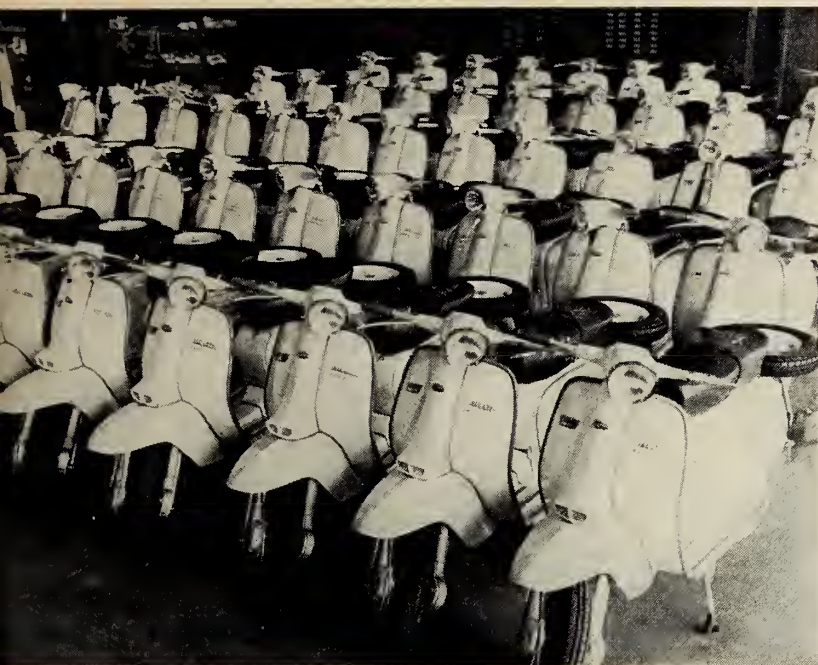
A Look at Free China Today

would agree to it, Chiang would gladly send some of his crack troops there. Meanwhile, on the mainland, the original Red Chinese "agrarian reformers" suffer famines, rattle swords, and cannot even keep their food commitments with Castro's Cuba.

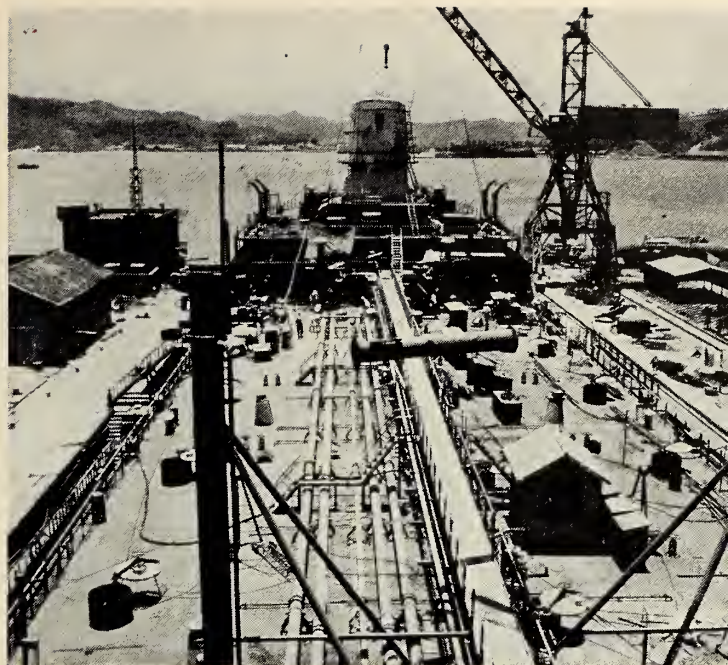
Land reform on Taiwan was the bed-rock for all its other growth. Only by increasing the independence and prosperity of the farmer—including his production—was a consumer buying-power created on which industrial growth could be based. The original U.S. China Aid Act was transplanted from the mainland to Taiwan with Chiang, under a joint Committee on Rural Reconstruction made up of two Americans and three Chinese. Protected from invasion and internal interference by Chiang's army, reinforced by U.S. military aid, land reform was phased in almost painlessly. Landlords who had been taking up to 70% of crops as rent were limited to 37.5% in 1949. In 1951 more than 250,000 acres of public farmlands were transferred to tenant farmers. In 1953, the government bought 347,500 acres from absentee landlords and sold it to 195,000 tenant families, who would own the land free and clear after ten years of paying their usual rent. Instead of chopping the heads off of the landlords as the Communists did on the mainland, Chiang's government steered their business instincts into industrial and



Retired Free Chinese soldiers hacked out this 190-mile highway across Taiwan. Much of it was carved out of solid rock, over 7,500-foot mountain passes. It has opened up new farm, timber and mining areas. Job took four years to complete, chiefly by hand.



Auto production is one of the most successful private enterprises on the island and ranges world-wide. Above, Italian Lambrettas assembled for shipment.



Taiwan's growing import-export trade and gradual increase in shipbuilding requires constant expansion of her main harbors.

marketing channels. They got 70% of the price of their farmlands in land bonds, redeemable in produce, and 30% in stocks in government industrial enterprises. Now no landlord may own for tenancy more than 7½ acres of rice paddy or 15 acres of unirrigated land. A farmer is limited to the land that he and his family can till themselves. Today, 64% of the farmers on Taiwan own the land they work—which is 87% of the farmland on the island. A network of rural cooperatives, farmers' banks and

vation of mushrooms which, canned or dried, are sold abroad. From importing mushrooms a few years ago the Free Chinese have switched to being the world's leading exporter. The sale of mushrooms alone pumps \$20 million of foreign money into Taiwan a year.

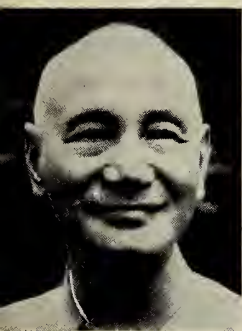
Rice is of course the leading crop. The yield per acre under new methods and new incentives is now three times that of the Philippines and well ahead of the Asian ricebasket in Thailand, Vietnam and Burma. In 1965, Taiwan's rice farm-

fertilizer industry. All of these changes, raising the income of the least tiller of the soil, created a demand for goods that is the foundation of Taiwan's late-blooming industry. It was planned that way, and it works that way, in what the Free Chinese themselves have called an imported American revolution, largely in cash, but even more in concept.

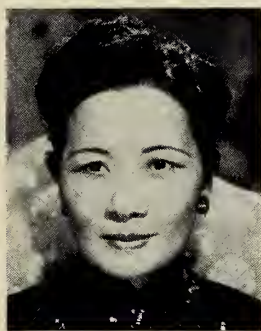
America's huge foreign aid investment, before it ended, did not go to prime the pump of the Taiwan economy, but to build the foundation tools for future self-support. The bulk of it went into railroads, transportation, port facilities, power plants and other basic industrial development.

Back in 1949, industrial growth was nearly impossible. Low per capita income, meager facilities and the threat of Red China boded ill for future success. Coupled with that was the fact that the millions of refugees brought little with them out of the mainland except strength, experience and a determination to work. As if anything further were needed, a continued bad press abroad, of the kind the South Vietnamese are now getting, hardly encouraged the investment of foreign capital.

Red China rattled its sword against the insecure Free Chinese. The Soviet Union thundered in the United Nations that Chiang must give up his seat there to the mainland Communists. Indeed, the United States only recognized how important an ally Chiang's government might be when the mainland Reds showed their true colors in Korea in 1950. Then President Truman ordered the U.S. Seventh Fleet to the Taiwan Straits to protect the Nationalists, and in 1951 we shoveled in military aid to

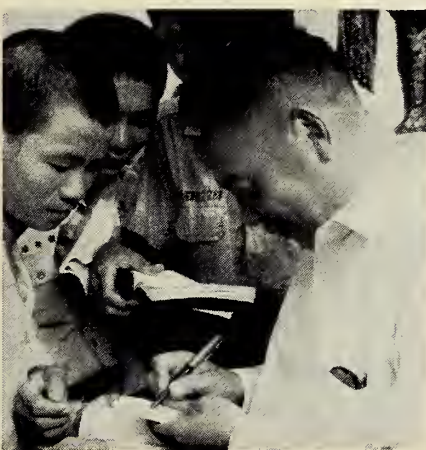


Gen'issimo
Chiang Kai-shek



Madam
Chiang Kai-shek

Defense Minister Chiang Ching-kuo (signing autograph) is popular with youths.



other institutions are bringing to them new housing, electricity, better diets and above all improved farm practices, diversified crops (including cash crops) and soaring farm production.

Banana export more than tripled between 1963 and 1965, with Japan the chief customer. It is about to double again. Taiwan is even exporting pineapples to Hawaii. It is usurping some of Cuba's former sugar markets. The Joint Committee introduced the artificial culti-

ers fed themselves, the civilian populace, and the 600,000-man army—and exported 200,000 tons to Japan and other rice-short areas of Asia. Over the years they had increased their yield per acre by 41%.

Other crops include watermelons, wine grapes, wheat, sweet potatoes, soybeans, tea, citrus and fruits. Initially Taiwan imported most of its fertilizer. It still imports some, but has its own expanding

A Look at Free China Today

modernize Chiang's aging army. With the end of the Korean War the Free Chinese got their first big moral boost over the Communists when over 14,000 Red Chinese prisoners of war in Korea elected to go to Taiwan instead of being returned home—a hard piece of evidence to support Chiang's claim today that the huge Red Chinese army might fall apart in the face of a successful beachhead on the Chinese mainland.

In 1954, we signed the Sino-American Mutual Defense Treaty with Taiwan. In 1958, Red China put Chiang and our treaty to the test by bombing Quemoy and Matsu. Chiang's army stood up to the barrage and answered in kind while President Eisenhower sternly warned that our Navy would intervene if necessary. It wasn't necessary. The Communists simmered down to a long war of propaganda and threat.

Increasingly since 1958, the world has had to take the Free Chinese seriously, though every Communist calumny against them still finds broadcasters and listeners all over the world. Unless the recent swings in world sentiment against the Red Chinese alter the situation, Taiwan may yet be voted out of the United Nations next year. Earlier this year that seemed certain, as the U.S. effort to keep China's "big power" seat from the Reds lost ground. Now, with nations like Ghana throwing out rulers like Nkrumah and expelling their Red Chinese advisers, Chiang may possibly have a new life in the UN.

But the Free Chinese are getting to the point where it would be an embarrassment to the UN to oust them. It would certainly be an oddity if the only underdeveloped nation to succeed, and the only one to lift its poor to a new life and a new future, were kicked out of the council of nations. For what Taiwan achieved in agriculture, it is now repeating in industry. In 1958, the Free Chinese on Taiwan paid \$105 million more for imports than for what they sold abroad, the mark of a sick economy. By 1964, trade both ways had tripled, and the balance of trade was then \$52.7 million in their favor. It increased \$32 million in a single year. Of Taiwan's exports, 40% are her own manufactures, another 40% are processed farm products—canned goods, refined sugar, etc. Raw foods are now only 20%. Growing industries include aluminum, plastics in many forms, steel pipe, fertilizer, petroleum and other chemical products and automobiles. The Yue Loong Cedric is a smart, small auto and Yue Loong also turns out station wagons, jeeps, trucks, scooters and diesel

engines. Tatung Engineering Co. in Taipei puts out a host of household and kitchen appliances and industrial equipment: air conditioners, freezers, TV and stereo equipment, radios, meters, motors, pumps, machine tools, castings, pots, pans, toasters, roasters, washing machines and such.

The over-all economic record is fantastic when put against the yardstick of virtual hopelessness 17 years ago—perhaps even more so when compared to the record of the mainland Communists. In 1965, Taiwan's total foreign trade passed the \$1 billion mark. Every second can of mushrooms on U.S. supermarket shelves came from there. She is the world's number two sugar exporter, the leading canned pineapple shipper, the leading exporter of portland cement, the second biggest supplier of imported ply-

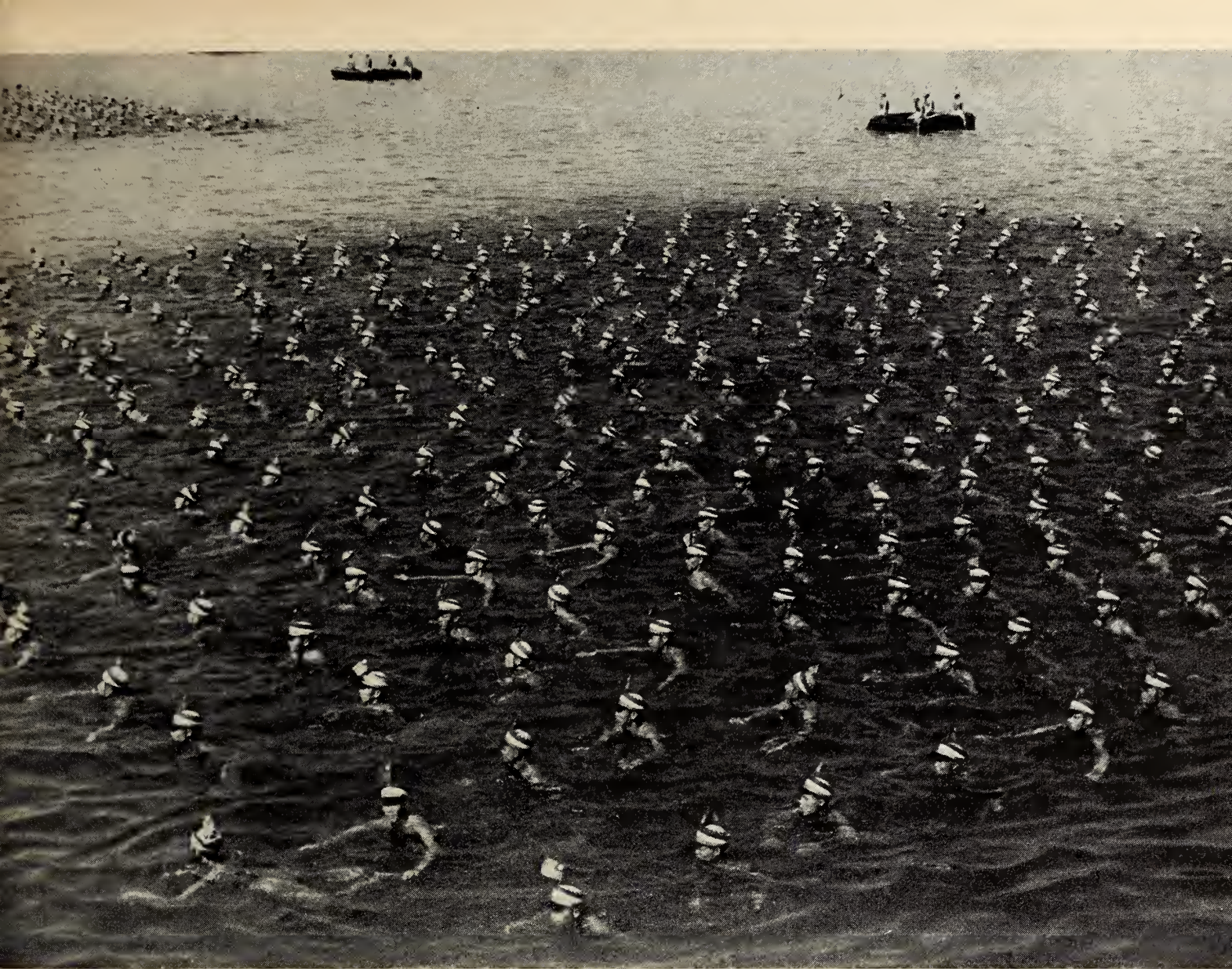
wood boards in the U.S. In 1965, she was the biggest banana shipper in the world. The Free Chinese believe that in five years Taiwan will rank with the world's major suppliers of electronic manufacturers. Seven big foreign firms are building electronics plants there—including Philco and other U.S. firms and Phillips (Norelco) of Holland. The per capita income of the Free Chinese in 1965 was three times that of the mainland Reds.

To get industry going in the early days, the Taipei government turned existing Japanese firms into state-owned manufacturing plants. Its first step to induce private ownership, investment and management to take over was the paying off of landlords in stocks and bonds for their land. The money received by the land sales was plowed into risky industrial ventures. Private ownership was then sought for those that succeeded, and proceeds reinvested in new ventures.

Incentives for foreign investment were offered in several ways. No restrictions
(Continued on page 37)



Military preparedness is stressed daily by the leaders of Free China in hopes of one day freeing their mainland. Above, paratroopers on Taiwan undergoing field maneuvers.

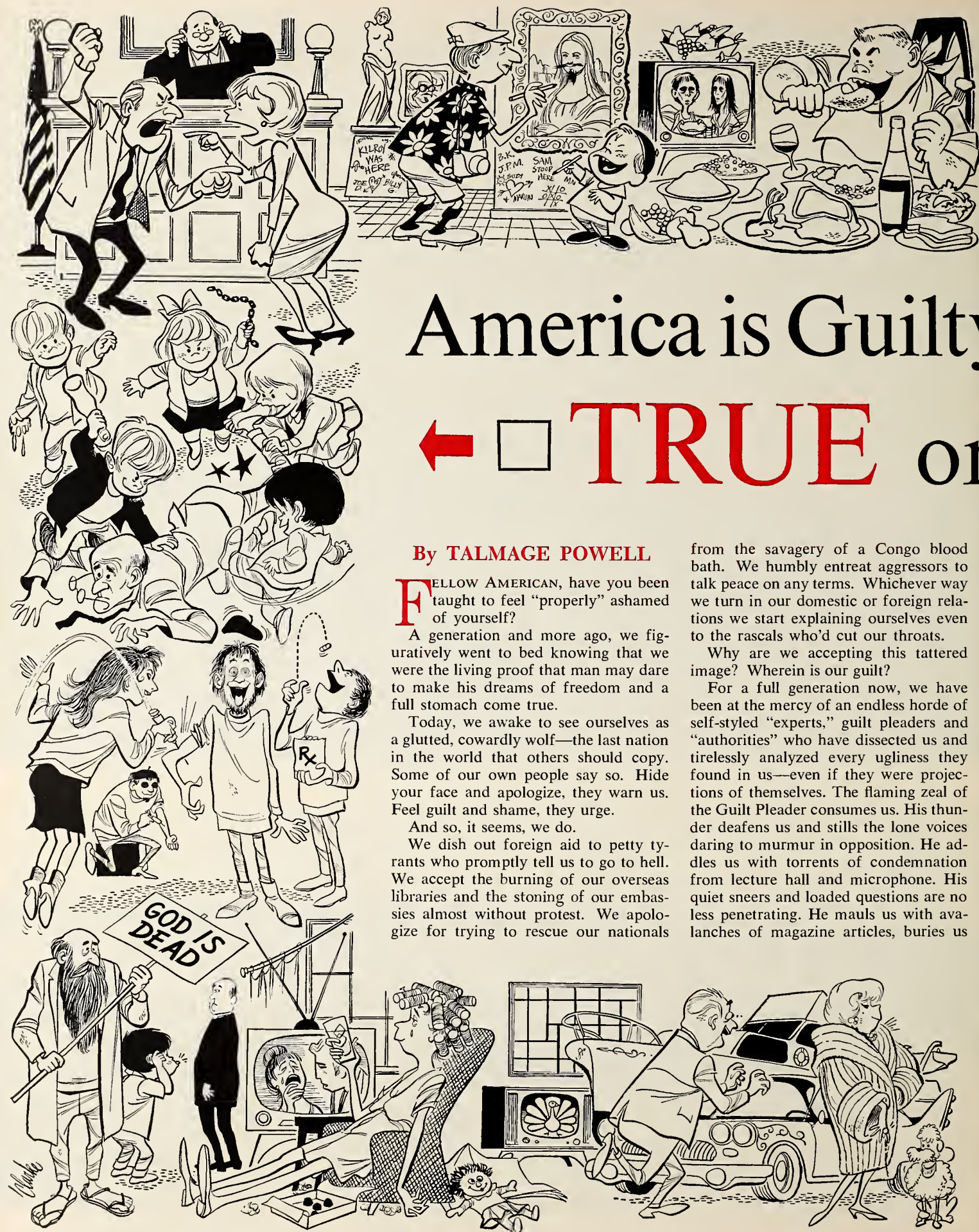


Chinese marines go through an intense course that includes training in sea warfare and for possible coastal infiltration forays.



The defense of Nationalist China's 13,000 square miles is maintained on a continuous 24-hour basis. The republic's

600,000-plus man army is backed up by U.S.-made equipment, including these tanks, part of the country's armored force.



America is Guilty

← ☐ TRUE or

By **TALMAGE POWELL**

FELLOW AMERICAN, have you been taught to feel "properly" ashamed of yourself?

A generation and more ago, we figuratively went to bed knowing that we were the living proof that man may dare to make his dreams of freedom and a full stomach come true.

Today, we awake to see ourselves as a glutted, cowardly wolf—the last nation in the world that others should copy. Some of our own people say so. Hide your face and apologize, they warn us. Feel guilt and shame, they urge.

And so, it seems, we do.

We dish out foreign aid to petty tyrants who promptly tell us to go to hell. We accept the burning of our overseas libraries and the stoning of our embassies almost without protest. We apologize for trying to rescue our nationals

from the savagery of a Congo blood bath. We humbly entreat aggressors to talk peace on any terms. Whichever way we turn in our domestic or foreign relations we start explaining ourselves even to the rascals who'd cut our throats.

Why are we accepting this tattered image? Wherein is our guilt?

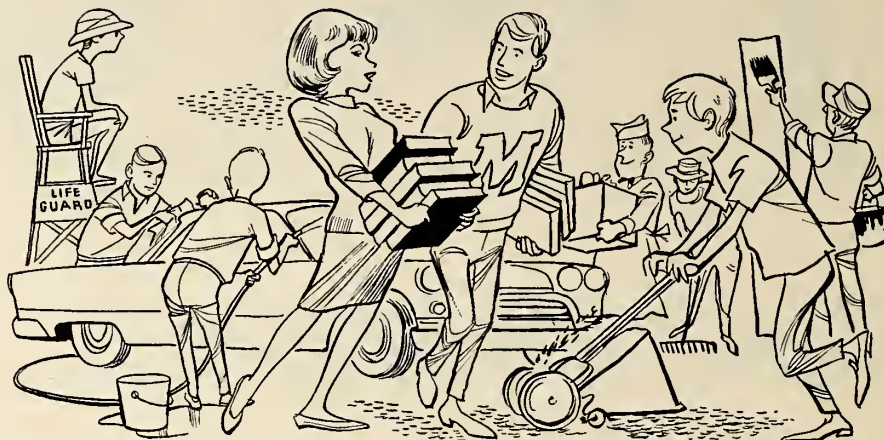
For a full generation now, we have been at the mercy of an endless horde of self-styled "experts," guilt pleaders and "authorities" who have dissected us and tirelessly analyzed every ugliness they found in us—even if they were projections of themselves. The flaming zeal of the Guilt Pleader consumes us. His thunder deafens us and stills the lone voices daring to murmur in opposition. He adles us with torrents of condemnation from lecture hall and microphone. His quiet sneers and loaded questions are no less penetrating. He mauls us with avalanches of magazine articles, buries us



Let's gag the noisy caricaturist for a moment. Let's shut out his fervor to plead his neighbor guilty and take his

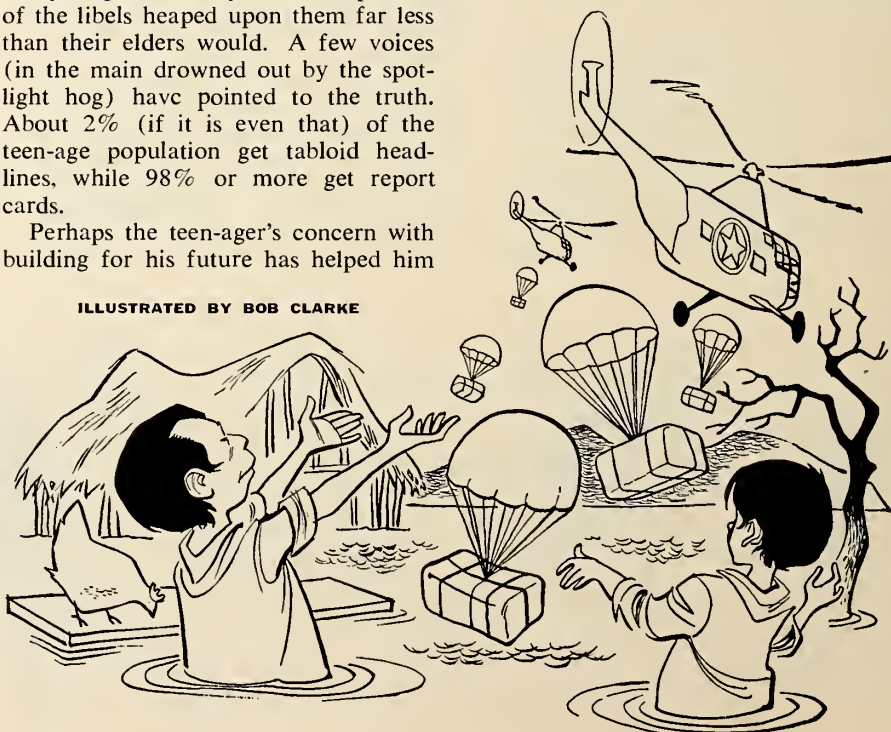


In 1941 the divorce *rate* in this country was 2.2 per thousand population. The rate mounted steadily during the war with its hasty marriages, dislocations and abnormal emotional turmoils. But the minute the postwar dust began to settle,



Perhaps the teen-ager's concern with building for his future has helped him

It's true that our young people *have* created a problem or two. As usual, the scattered young guilt pleaders among them share all the headlines along with the delinquents among them. As for the



vast majority, they are straining their elders' capacity to satisfy their thirst for education to such an extent that the *great* Youth Problem of the nation is: "How to give scope to their virtues?"

Yet rapid steps are being taken to meet all the problems.

Increasing numbers of our people are able to foot the bill to send their youngsters to college.

Banks are supplying low-interest loans



to students which may be repaid after graduation.

Gifts and endowments for education have reached an all-time high.

Industry and commercial enterprises are investing in America's future by setting up scholarships and grants in record-breaking numbers.

Students earn millions of dollars an-

nually on summer and holiday jobs, applying the money to further education.

Government, private donors and taxpayers are shelling out—and voting to shell out—to build more school and college buildings, and train and hire more teachers.

The \$1.3 billion aid-to-education bill passed by Congress in 1965 brings the poorest American child closer to all the education he can absorb. Such a bill has been the goal of many U.S. Presidents since the first education-aid bill was introduced in Congress in 1881.

Back in 1900 we didn't have a high school Drop-Out problem. That's because we didn't have enough Drop Ins, or even enough high schools, to make a Drop-Out problem. The average kid went to work in the mill as soon as he could "take out his working papers" at about the eighth grade. As a matter of fact, the peculiar kid down the block who went to high school, wore a clean shirt and didn't chew tobacco ran the daily risk of being beaten up by neighborhood bullies. But that was in the good-old-days when men carried deringers for self-protection, ladies never ventured out unescorted after dark, mothers died in childbirth and "boys will be boys."

Today we do have a Drop-Out problem. We have 22.5 million people over 18 in this country who haven't completed high school.

Nobody would minimize the problem. Now we care, then we didn't. Intensive efforts have been launched toward its solution. Operation Head Start tackles the problem at its root. Expanding opportunities in education for the children of Negroes and other underprivileged groups are already bringing the problem under control.

Our adults, as well as youth, are reaching for knowledge with an energy unparalleled in our history. Adult education programs gain momentum daily. Technical and trade schools are in a boom period. Correspondence schools and extension divisions of our universities have record enrollments.

Educational TV was broadcast by 89 stations in 1965, with 118 authorized by the FCC. As recently as 1952 we had no such broadcasts.

As for point 3. So much has been written and stated about dope addiction in our cities that some of us may feel that we're marooned in a gargoyle-land of writhing hopheads. Here, in fact, is the record. In 1913, one person in every 400 in the United States was addicted to some form of dope. Exactly 50 years later, in 1963, one person in every 3,400 was an addict. Today there is far more public concern with the problem than there was in 1913. Whither, indeed, is a population drifting which cares more about its social ills than it used to?

4. Where did the guilt pleaders get the quaint notion that Americans have quit reading and writing? They themselves are getting rich from books they write. The copyright bureau issued a total of 50,456 book copyrights in 1950. By 1964 the number had mushroomed to 71,757. Regardless of the trash that's always around, more Americans are reading more serious writing about national and world affairs than ever. In the magazine field, the news magazines are prospering, multiplying and driving light reading to the wall. In the 1920's there was only one popular news magazine in the country. Today they dominate the field.

5. America is no longer the land of opportunity? It is—whether you started life as a rich JFK or a dirt-poor LBJ. It depends, as always, on how much you as an individual have on the ball and how hard you want to pitch.

Take a kid who starts work in a broom factory or a meat-packing plant. What are the odds that he *can* make King of the Hill if he really has ambition and the stuff to back it up?

Here are the facts, hard, cold, unvarnished:

In 1900, 46% of the nation's executives came from wealthy family backgrounds.

In 1964, only 11% of the nation's executives started life with silver spoons in their mouths.

Middle-income families in 1900 contributed 42% of the men who eventually rose to executive rank.

By 1964, 66% of the men who run the shops, stores and factories hailed from a middle-income background.

But it was the really poor kids who got in on the gravy. In 1900 a mere 12% of the men on the boards of directors and in the private offices came from poor families. This figure had risen to 23% by 1964.

In short, a poor kid today has twice the opportunity to rise to executive level that the poor youngster of 1900 had. The middle-income starter has one and one-half times the chance. The rich boy has it rougher. Nowadays ability seems to count more than pull in our industrial complexes. If the rich boy tries to loaf on papa's coattails, he's due for a rude awakening. His chance of automatically assuming authority has been cut in half and then in half again.

6. If we're becoming a land of godless pagans, we seem to be doing it in church, cathedral and synagogue. According to oft-quoted statements of churchmen, in 1900 about 10% of our population bothered to make a formal commitment to the church of their choice.

Today there are 321,768 churches in the United States served by 397,051 clergymen of various faiths and denom-

(Continued on page 42)



SHOULD U.S. REPRESENTATIVES

YES

Rep. Frank Chelf (D-Ky.)
4th District



YES. When the two-year term of office for members of the House was set by the fathers of the Constitution, it was done so as to require each member to return to his district via horseback or stagecoach to visit his approximately 30,000 constituents often enough to keep in touch with them.

Today we live in a modern, electronic world—with automobiles, jet airplanes, railroads, radio and television—which allows a Congressman to visit the approximately 435,000 constituents in his district frequently throughout the Congressional session. Through the use of all news media, he can remain in direct contact with his people, and it is now a routine matter to maintain an easy and quick exchange of views.

Today's world is also a more complex one with more complicated problems to be solved, making it virtually impossible for a Representative to absorb the growing amount of legislation introduced each session and to get the necessary work done.

The expenses of campaigning also have increased to such a degree that many idealistic young men are discouraged from running for office. We cannot allow this body to become "a millionaire's club," available only to the wealthy.

President Johnson's message to Congress on this subject clarified these points when he stated that the volume of legislation members are required to consider has increased from 142 bills in the first Congress to 15,299 in the 88th.

The complexity of these bills requires members of

Congress to be familiar with an immense range of facts and opinion. This takes time not presently available to them. Furthermore, the competitive pressure imposed by the two-year term reduces the incumbent's capacity to perform either his task of legislating or campaigning with the concentration demanded both by his conscience and the public interest.

In addition, the increasing legislative burden has made longer Congressional sessions imperative. Years ago House members could easily conduct their business during the usually shorter sessions and still spend the summer and autumn campaigning.

This is no longer possible since constantly increasing work loads have extended the sessions. In 1960, Congress adjourned in September. In 1962 and 1964, in October. In 1963, on Christmas eve.

As President Johnson put it so succinctly: "For this public servant—part judge and author of laws, part leader of his people, part mediator between the executive branch and those he represents—is scarcely permitted to take his seat in the historic Hall of the House, when he must begin once more to make his case to his constituency. The Congressman's effectiveness as a legislator is reduced by this. His district's right to be fully represented in Congress is diminished by this. The nation's need to be led by its best qualified men, giving their full attention to issues on which our security and progress depend, is ignored by this."

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big issue, fill out the "ballot" on the facing page and mail it to him.-----

HOLD OFFICE FOR FOUR YEARS?

NO

Rep. Edward J. Derwinski (R-Ill.)
4th District



THE FEDERAL government is growing into an unmanageable monstrosity completely escaping public control, and the increase to four years of terms for Members of the House would accelerate this unfortunate development.

The House of Representatives was created as the body of Congress closest to the people. Direct election and a two-year term fulfill this concept in contrast to the Senate's six-year term and its original method of indirect selection by State Legislatures.

A four-year term would produce a major change in our Government by weakening public control over House Members. As we urge developing nations to evolve as democracies, it would be contradictory for our Republic to become less of a democracy by diluting the public's control over its representatives.

I recognize the appeal that a four-year term has for Members, but I believe that service to the public must be considered first. A Representative should welcome the responsibility and challenge of submitting his record to his constituents at the historic two-year intervals.

It is an inaccuracy to charge that the complications of the day require such attention of the Members that the time-consuming campaign every two years lessens their legislative effectiveness. The facts are that with office automation, increased staff and travel allowances, vastly improved transportation facilities, and telephone and communications media, a House Member has a much easier time keeping in touch with

his constituents than had our predecessors.

The most demanding problem facing a Member every two years is the financing of his campaign, but if strict limitations on expenditures were prescribed and enforced, the election period would not be a burden.

Since we recognize the growing complexity in the issues of the day and natural public frustration at the size, power and ruthlessness of the federal government, the public is defended from the trend to autocracy by the exercise of their vote for House Members every two years. History reveals that Congressional elections in the middle of a Presidential term have been effectively used to demonstrate public reaction to the conduct of Government affairs, and they have effectively served as a restraint on and have given direction to the Chief Executive as well.

Numerous complications would arise from a four-year term. The lesser of evils would be to elect House Members in the off-year rather than at the time of the Presidential election. If the election of House Members is completely tied to the Presidential campaign, the independence of the legislative branch would be destroyed and rubber-stamp Congresses would be a permanent fixture on the national scene.

I also fear that a four-year term for House Members would produce a move by Senators to extend their terms to eight years and would give rise to agitation for a six-year Presidential term, thus diminishing public control over the federal government.

Edward J. Derwinski

I have read in The American Legion Magazine
for May the arguments in PRO & CON: Should
U.S. Representatives Hold Office For Four
Years?

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

IN MY OPINION U. S. REPRESENTATIVES

☐ SHOULD ☐ SHOULD NOT HOLD OFFICE FOR FOUR YEARS.

SIGNED

ADDRESS

TOWN..... STATE.....

The War of the Leaflets... Old and New

From Bunker Hill to Vietnam, armies have fired harmless paper at the enemy in the hope of wearing away their will to fight.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

PAUL M. A. LINEBARGER

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

PROSPECT HILL.

- I. Seven Dollars a Month. — — —
- II. Freth Provisions, and in Plenty. — — —
- III. Health. — — — — —
- IV. Freedom, Eafe, Affluence and a good Farm.

BUNKER's HILL.

- I. Three Pence a Day.
- II. Rotten Salt Pork.
- III. The Scurvy.
- IV. Slavery, Beggary and Want.

One of the earliest versions of American front-line propaganda was this direct appeal to British forces on Bunker Hill to desert to the Colonial Army, then holding nearby Prospect Hill. It remains today a classic example of good field propaganda.

By **TOM MAHONEY**

EXCEPT WHEN GROUNDED by weather, American airmen have been dropping as many as 7 million leaflets a day on Vietnam for our South Vietnam allies. The foe also uses leaflets for propaganda purposes. Nearly every night, regardless of rain, the enemy Viet Cong hand distributes thousands of their leaflets, slipping them under doors, affixing them on walls or forcing them at gun point on surprised villagers. English-language leaflets urging our soldiers to quit fighting are strewn in the vicinity of U.S. Army installations. Some picture antiwar demonstrations in American cities. From the two sides, there is an average of a leaflet every other day for every person in the country.

Many are "surrender passes," similar in words and format to those of World Wars 1 and 2, promising defectors that they will be well treated and telling them where and how to give up. Others promise bombings and warn recipients away from military targets. Some are copies of an air-borne, South Vietnamese newspaper called *Nhan Van*, translated as both Human Knowledge and True News. A few are beautiful, slick paper, color printing jobs. Most are simple, cartoon-illustrated documents appropriate for a region where literacy is low.

Some of the leaflets flutter unseen into the jungle, but many are dropped accurately by low-flying, armored helicopters whose loud-speakers urge people to pick them up. Some fall to the third of the population that cannot read. Many reach those who can read but cannot act. But the expense is trifling in comparison with other costs of the war and the operation is considered worthwhile.

Of 84 defectors who surrendered to our forces in the Mekong Delta during a few days last November, 63 were carrying leaflets that had been dropped from the air. Leaflets

WW 1 — AMERICAN

Turk Luftstation.



Die erste Million.

"The First Million." When the AEF began to arrive in France in WW1, propagandists showered the Germans with this leaflet.

have been an important factor, though not the only one, in luring 20,000 persons from the North to the South side of the struggle in recent months in the operation called *Chieu Hoi*, meaning "Welcome Back" or "Open Arms." One of the motion pictures used in this program is called *The Leaflet*. Acted largely by Viet Cong defectors, this depicts the anguish and disillusionment of a young guerrilla as he kills innocent people. The documentary film ends happily as he presents a surrender pass and is welcomed by South Vietnamese soldiers. Produced in the Vietnamese language, it is shown to native audiences in South Vietnam.

Our airmen have dropped 30 varieties of appeals over North Vietnam and more than 100 over South Vietnam. Leaflet drops are the South Vietnam Government's only

THE HOOVER INSTITUTION ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE

means of communication with some of its people in isolated communities. Despite the variety, all are designed to encourage friends and save their lives, or to discourage and hamper the foe even to sabotage and desertion.

A leaflet bearing a picture of President Johnson and a native translation of his April 7, 1965, Baltimore speech, assuring independence to South Vietnam, but offering to take part in “unconditional” peace discussions, has been distributed by the hundreds of thousands. Leaflets of the South term North Vietnamese “lackeys of the communists.” Viet Cong leaflets call the South Vietnamese “lackeys of the Americans.” Many leaflets emphasize that China has been the traditional enemy of all Vietnamese.

Pacific on Okinawa (USABVA-PAC).
Director of JUSPAO is 45-year-old, Armenian-born Barry Zorthian of the U.S. Information Agency. He is a Skull-and-Bones Yale graduate who was a field artillery officer with the First Marine Division in World War 2 and later was a Columbia Broadcasting System news editor. One of his deputies is Brig. Gen. John Frederick Freund of the U.S. Army, a graduate of the National War College and the Command and General Staff College.

Staffing JUSPAO are 400 Vietnamese and 153 Americans, a score of them military and the remainder civilians. In addition, JUSPAO indirectly uses the talents of an increasing number of graduates of the U.S. Army Special Warfare School at Fort Bragg, N.C., who are attached to Gen. William Westmoreland's units in Vietnam.

WW 2 — ALLIES

LES ARMEES ALLIEES DEBARQUENT

activities were first established at Fort Riley, Kan., in 1950, but have been concentrated at Fort Bragg since 1952. Officers and men have a special insignia—the first one designed for military psychological warfare. It consists of a shield with a torch—symbolizing light, liberty and truth—and a horse's head representing the knight in chess, the only piece capable of moving over others and striking inside enemy territory. A Latin motto, "Veritas et Libertas," meaning "Truth and Freedom," adorns it. The white, gray and black of the background symbolize the areas of activity. (Modern "gray" propaganda is not signed by any American officer and no U.S. Information Agency or Office of War Information is listed as the source. If the true source appears on a leaflet it is "white" propaganda. If a false source appears on it, that makes it "black" propaganda.)

WW 2 — AMERICAN

[illegible]

it is futile, somehow unmanly, or even illegal. In WW1, the Germans sought to establish the death penalty for Allied aviators shot down dropping leaflets and tried at least six of them. Some British generals call leaflets “pieces of bumph.” In the opinion of Sir Arthur Harris, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, the only thing achieved by the nearly six billion leaflets rained over Europe in WW2 “was largely to supply the continent’s requirements for toilet paper for the five long years of war.”

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • MAY 1966 19

The War of the Leaflets...Old and New

dropped a leaflet over North Korea offering a reward for delivery of a Mig jet, and one flew in a couple of days later, the leaflet was effective by any standard. "Psychological warfare," Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has said, "has proven its right to a place of dignity in our military arsenal." The armed forces now have standard leaflet shells, rockets and bombs.

The propaganda leaflet writer, according to Fort Bragg instructional material, "has the toughest selling job in the world . . . Every facility at the disposal of the enemy, from domestic propaganda to military strength, is aimed at refuting his statements." The writer can only persuade, he must not ridicule or insult, but he can employ reason, logic and emotional appeals. The format must be attractive or startling enough to attract attention. Copy must have some relation with truth, the closer the better. The language must be correct, brief, and above all, credible.

Leaflets are of interest for their content, their appearance—some are works of art—and as the raw material of history. Several libraries and many people over the world collect them. Some of the more serious collectors are members of the Psywar Society, an English-based international organization founded nine years ago by Reginald G. Auckland and Peter H. Robbs, WW2 veterans who turned from stamp to leaflet collecting.

As a Royal Navy leading signalman, Auckland was a teletype operator at General Eisenhower's headquarters in Algiers and for a time served on the U.S.S.

Washington. He is now postmaster at the village of Sandridge, Hertfordshire, England, and has a collection of 4,000 leaflets, including one in German picturing General Eisenhower and calling for his arrest as a war criminal. Hitler had this air-dropped to German soldiers and civilians after the Allies crossed the Rhine in 1945. Auckland is editor of the Society's quarterly magazine, appropriately named "The Falling Leaf."

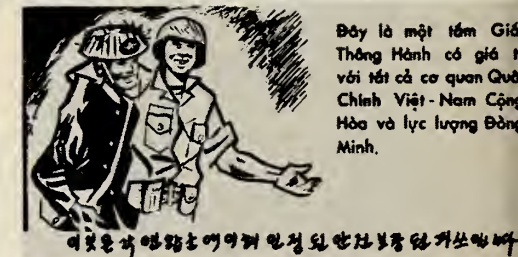
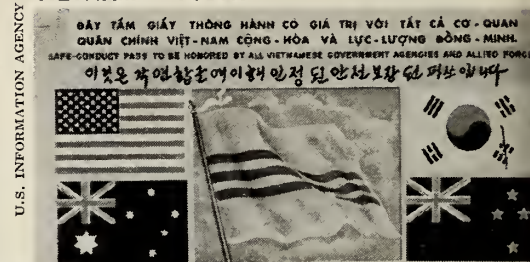
As for all war relics, there is a trade in leaflets. Some are rare enough to be priceless, but many attractive and historic items can be bought for \$1 to \$10.

Robbs, the other Psywar Society founder, was a captain in the British Antiaircraft Forces in France, Belgium and Holland. He is now an insurance broker in Kettering, England. He has a collection of 6,000 leaflets and is General Secretary of the Psywar Society. A West German member, Josef Beyer of Cologne, has 2,600 items. Other members include Prof. Paul M.A. Linebarger of the Johns Hopkins Univ. School of Advanced International Studies, whose book "Psychological Warfare" has been translated into a dozen languages; the Librarian of the Imperial War Museum, London; and, naturally, the Special Warfare School, Fort Bragg, N.C. One of the Society's interests is leaflet history.

The ancient Chinese, who invented paper, seem also to have invented the propaganda leaflet. According to the "Book of War," written by Wu Sun in the 5th century B.C., Chinese armies then included kite flyers who released

leaflets over the enemy. Usually they were proclamations offering bribes for desertion. Leaflets were tied in small bundles and attached to kites. A light cord attached to the bundles was then pulled and the leaflets fluttered down. Admiral Thomas Cochrane of the British Navy used kites the same way in the Napoleonic Wars. The Romans and

VIETNAM — TODAY



Leaflets play an important role in Vietnam today. One is the successful "Safe Conduct" pass, dropped on the Cong.

others wrapped leaflets at times about the shafts of arrows and shot them into castles and forts.

Our first war propaganda leaflets came in 1776 in the Revolutionary War and urged the Hessians and British to desert.

KOREAN WAR — UN



Red Chinese domination of North Korean affairs during Korean War was played up in UN leaflet (left) stressing harsh censor-

KOREAN WAR — RED CHINESE

USE YOUR HEAD, SOLDIER

If You Want to Keep It!

Associated Press reported from Seoul, October 8:

"North Korean artillery fired 39,000 rounds within 24 hours ending 6 o'clock October 7. Soldiers were pinned down for long hours in the trenches and bunkers by enemy fire which continued for days and nights."

Hanson Baldwin, *New York Times* military commentator wrote June 12:

"Superiority on the battlefield, which the UN had a year ago, has now moved to the enemy side."

U.S. News & World Report wrote June 21:

"U.S. air superiority in Korea is no longer absolute."

EVERY G.I. THAT'S BEEN IN BATTLE KNOWS THE SCORE:

- Bullets and shells hit everything above ground. Be's smart to get in a hole and stay there.
- To go out on patrol is the best way to get killed. Don't do it.
- The first man forward in an assault is the first man to get hit. What's the good of looking for death?

USE YOUR HEAD AND PLAY SAFE!



ship. Red Chinese psychological warfare also employed leaflets (center and right), designed to weaken G.I.'s will to fight.

REMEMBER:
The most important
thing about the war
is to come back
home alive!

How to produce a
condition similar to
eczema:

- 1 Scratch surface of skin with edge of a piece of glass so that red lines and scratches, but no bleeding results.
- 2 Grind up roots and bark of daphne (see illustration below) and extract juice by pressing out thoroughly.
- 3 Apply juice to relatively large skin area (both your hands and forearms, for instance).
- 4 Report to doctor when skin affection has developed sufficiently. Tell doctor that you had a slight case of eczema once before, but not nearly as bad as now. Take daphne — juice to hospital with you.
- 5 Repeat procedure when condition threatens to improve.



DAPHNE. A bush 3-4 ft. in height. Green in sunny and mountainous regions. Has fragrant blossoms in early spring usually colored red or light purple, rarely white. Daphne blooms before all other species. Leaves are of a light green colour, branches grayish-brown. Daphne berries are a scarlet red when ripe and poisonous if eaten. Some kinds of daphne are evergreen, such leaves resembling laurel.

AM 11



Of course it's not your fault. So, why take the punishment? If you're sick of the whole business, why not try this medicine?

1. TAKE A LAXATIVE!

2. When it has begun to work report to your doctor with the following complaints: Tell him that you had a severe attack of dysentery some months ago in Africa, South Italy or some such place with slime and blood in your motions. Since that time you notice that heavy foods, such as porc and beans, fat meats, &c., produce violent pains in your stomach and diarrhoea. Occasionally your motions have been slimy with red streaks and lumps in

them. Tell the doctor that you nearly always suffer from mild gnawing pains in your abdomen high up, especially on the right side, but sometimes also lower down on the left side. Say that you feel weak and run down.

When the doctor examines you, show painful response to pressure on the right side immediately below the ribs, also during examination of the right kidney.

Stick to your story at the hospital, and don't forget to take a laxative from time to time. If you're clever, you can keep up the game for weeks and months.

The disease is *amoebic dysentery*; but for Pete's sake, don't tell the doctor that. let him find out for himself.



AM 1

REMEMBER:
The most important
thing about the war
is to come back
home alive!

These German leaflets were dropped on American troops at Anzio in 1944. We translated them back into German, then

dropped them on German troops. Aim of these leaflets and similar ones was to tell a soldier how to fake medical discharge.

Thomas Jefferson penned a leaflet offering 50 acres of land to Hessians who would become American citizens "rather than continue exposed to the toils and dangers of a long and bloody war waged against a people, guilty of no other crime than refusing to exchange freedom for slavery." Some of the Hessians accepted.

At the battle known as Bunker Hill, Americans hurled rocks into the British lines with a printed leaflet attached reading as follows:

Prospect Hill

- I Seven Dollars a Month
- II Fresh Provisions and in plenty
- III Health
- IV Freedom, ease, affluence and a good farm

Bunker Hill

- I Three pence a day
- II Rotten salt pork
- III The Scurvy
- IV Slavery, beggary and want.

Prospect Hill was one of the sites to which the Americans withdrew after the Bunker Hill battle.

Both Professor Linebarger and the "Army Almanac" say this leaflet "is as valid today as the day it was written." Incidentally, it is an example of so-called source unidentified or "gray" propaganda.

The Mexican War proved that U.S. soldiers, at least under certain adverse conditions, can be wooed by propaganda leaflets. Before hostilities began, Gen. Zachary Taylor's army idled in a bad campsite on the Rio Grande. Food was bad, sickness great, punishment hard. Across the river, Gen. Mariano Arista, who had learned English as a boy in

Cincinnati, Ohio, and later became President of Mexico, directed leaflets at Taylor's men, many of whom were recent immigrants from Ireland.

"Soldiers," appealed Arista, "I warn you in the name of justice, honor, and your own interest and self respect, to abandon this desperate and unholy cause, and become peaceful Mexican citizens. I guarantee you a half section of land, or 320 acres, to settle on gratis . . . Lands shall be given to officers, sergeants and corporals according to rank, privates receiving 320 acres as stated."

Some 250 not only deserted Taylor's camp, but became an artillery battalion in the Mexican Army. They fought well at Buena Vista, even capturing three of Taylor's guns, but nearly all were killed or captured at Churubusco in 1847. Fifty were hanged. Fourteen others were given 50 lashes, branded "D" on their faces with a red-hot iron and worked at hard labor until the end of the war.

Abraham Lincoln could be considered a leaflet writer of the Civil War period, in that the Union Army distributed his December 3, 1863, proclamation, promising amnesty to Confederate deserters. Confederate General James Longstreet questioned "the propriety" of such distribution in a courtly letter and suggested that the North communicate its views to him "rather than by handbills circulated among our soldiers." Union General J.G. Foster, Longstreet's opposite number in Tennessee, acknowledged Longstreet's complaint and sent him 20 of the leaflets with the hope that General Longstreet's "generosity and desire for peace" would induce him to give publicity to the handbills among his

officers and men of the Confederacy.

While balloons were used in the American Civil War and earlier, the siege of Paris in the Franco-Prussian War saw their first use for propaganda leaflets as well as for the first true air mail. When the first postal balloon soared from the city over the Prussian lines on September 24, 1870, the pilot, Felix Tournachon, also known as Nadar, tossed down 4,000 of his visiting cards, each with a corner turned down indicating that he had called "in person."

Five days later, Gaston Tissandier, one of the most famous balloonists of the day, dropped 10,000 German-language copies of a French proclamation. It demanded peace but announced France would fight to the end, saying: "Paris defies the enemy. The whole of France rallies. Death to the invaders. Foolish people, shall we always throttle one another for the pleasure of proudness of Kings? Glory and conquests are crimes; defeat brings hate and desire for vengeance. Only one war is just and holy; that of independence."

WW1 leaflet warfare began in August 1914, with a French airman dropping leaflets over Alsace boasting that Joffre's army had crossed the frontier. On August 30, a Sunday, a German Taube monoplane from Von Kluck's army dropped on Paris bombs and a streamer attached to a rubber pouch weighted with sand carrying this message: "The German Army is at the gates of Paris. There is nothing for you to do but surrender. Lieutenant Von Heidesen." Learning from prisoners and letters on the dead that the Germans

(Continued on page 44)

By JOHN CLAGETT

*Rally, Mohawks! bring out your axes,
And tell King George we'll pay no taxes
On his foreign tea;
His threats are vain, and vain to think
To force our girls and wives to drink
His vile Bohea!
Then rally boys, and hasten on
To meet our chiefs at the Green Dragon.*

PAUL REVERE knew that some would say it was treason that he was up to that night at the Green Dragon. It was December 15, 1773. The American Revolution hadn't happened yet, and all the colonists were subjects of the King of England. Rain fell in Boston. The wet cobblestones reflected only the light of an occasional candle in a street-facing window. The southwest wind blew in from the harbor, smelling of salt and tide flats, of fish and tar. It blew across Griffin's Wharf and the two ships that lay against the dock and the brig at anchor a hundred yards from shore. They were tea ships, guarded against unloading by armed members of the Sons of Liberty—who were *not* the official police.

Revere, a stocky, ruddy-faced silversmith, walked hurriedly along Fish Street. Tension, excitement and some fear hung over Boston like the rain clouds. At the end of Fish Street, Revere turned right on Union Street and soon came to a large, stone building of two

N.Y. PUBLIC LIBRARY



Sam Adams welcomed and promoted revolution. Above, he stirs crowd to action.

The Story *of the* Boston Tea Party

On the night of December 16, 1773, a band of "Mohawks" marched on Griffin's Wharf in Boston to change the course of history.

stories, with three dormer windows projecting from the slate roof. Massive, smoking chimneys stood at each end of the building. Light from the 11 windows facing the street, and from the wide-open front door illuminated the pavement and the verdigrised copper dragon that poised above the entrance with looped tail, spread wings and gaping jaws. Men stood, walked and shouted

in the street before the Green Dragon, the "headquarters of the Revolution." When they saw Paul Revere they made way for him and whispered among themselves excitedly.

For treason, a man could be hanged, revived, have his guts drawn from him like a chicken's, and be cut into four quarters to be hung in the drying wind and sun. That thought may have come



Massachusetts Governor Thomas Hutchinson (above left, standing) sparked the action for the Tea Party when he insisted that the tea be landed.



Bostonians watch the Tea Party. This "most Magnificent Movement of all" led to the battles of Lexington and Concord.

to him on this threshold, but he had made his decision long ago, and so went quietly into the tavern. Hanging or no hanging, these men were planning to prevent the unloading of British tea from the two harbor ships, fresh from India, under an import law on tea that they despised.

A blaze in the taproom fireplace dispelled the night's dank cold. Revere nodded to men here and there among the crowd that drank and laughed and talked. He went through a door, climbed stairs and paused at another door. It was opened a crack at his knock, then swung wide.

This smaller apartment was cheerful and well lighted, with many candles and a fire on the hearth. The long table was covered with green baize, and a bowl of punch was in its center. Racks of long, clay pipes stood on the mantel, and several were being smoked by quiet, well-dressed gentlemen. Two of Revere's clubs, the North Caucus and the St. Andrews Lodge of Masons, were meeting here with guests, and therefore most of the patriot leaders of Boston were present. These included William Molineux

and handsome, able Dr. Joseph Warren. John Hancock, the most elegantly dressed man in the party, was talking to Dr. Benjamin Church. A third physician, Dr. Thomas Young, had not been in Boston very long but was one of the active leaders. Benjamin Edes, printer of *The Boston Gazette*, and Josiah Quincy were there, the latter's thin cheeks burning with the fever of tuberculosis and patriotism.

Capt. Andrew MacIntosh was busy at the punch. He headed the gangs of Boston, who had fought bloody, disorganized battles on the infamous Pope's Day riots of years past. The gangs had been brought together peacefully by Sam Adams who now, through MacIntosh, controlled to some extent the activities of a thousand shipyard workers, caulkers, cordwainers, carpenters, dockers and fishermen. MacIntosh would furnish the hard core of men for the tea seizure.

Sam Adams more than any other man was creating the American Revolution. Earlier than other leaders, he was committed to independence and to no other answer to Parliament's enactment of laws governing the colonies.

Many other Revolutionary leaders would have been happy to settle their differences with the mother country, if it could be brought off. Adams was such a firebrand for independence that he welcomed, promoted and espoused conflict. He worked, prayed and urged against any compromise on anything; and though he had failed in almost everything else that he'd turned his hand to, Adams had developed in middle life a latent genius for political leadership. He was, then, a wilfull, fearless agitator, bent only on forcing the conflict to its ultimate limit.

Adams hadn't arrived at the Green Dragon when Paul Revere got there. Young Lendall Pitts, who would be in command of the actual Tea Party, and Thomas Melville, grandfather of the author of *"Moby Dick,"* were with MacIntosh at the table. Other men of responsibility and education were among the group, but as yet no business was being done. That awaited the arrival of Sam Adams. When he came in a little later—large, pock-marked and polite—the proceedings began.

Sam Adams didn't take on the airs of

CONTINUED The Story of the Boston Tea Party

a leader, but stood well back from the table, talking quietly to several men. But his homely, hard face showed complete determination, and his eyes were alive with gratification. After a period of calm, during which the colonies and England seemed on the point of reconciliation, Adams was making the most of the tea crisis.

Over punch and pipes, the plans were reviewed for a final time. "The Body," including many citizens of surrounding towns—a mass citizens assembly, not a legal town meeting—would meet in Old South Meeting House in the morning. Francis Rotch, owner of the tea ship *Dartmouth*, would be ordered to make a last attempt to obtain permission from Massachusetts Governor Thomas Hutchinson for his vessel to return to England with the tea still on board.

Governor Hutchinson was a servant of King George, and some of the tea was consigned to his sons. Tomorrow would be the 20th day that customs officers had boarded the *Dartmouth*, and on the 20th day the customs house could confiscate the tea. Confiscation by customs was an odd way for the Governor to see the tea legally ashore. But if it worked, the consignees would gladly pay the tax and take the tea from the customs officials.

With the Governor's almost certain refusal to let the ship leave with its cargo aboard, the leaders would act. A signal would be given. The Sons of Liberty, dressed as Mohawk Indians, would dispose of the tea in their own fashion.

Lendall Pitts would lead. Other,

younger men would accompany the "Mohawks" to keep order. Above all, it was to be evident that this was not a mob action. No one was to be hurt, no property was to be damaged except the tea. With that agreed, Paul Revere left early. As he walked back to his snug

BETTMANN ARCHIVE

WILLIAM JACKSON,

an IMPORTER; at the

BRAZEN HEAD,

North Side of the TOWN-HOUSE,

and Opposite the Town-Pump, in

Corn-hill, BOSTON.

It is desired that the SONS and DAUGHTERS of **LIBERTY**, would not buy any one thing of him, for in fo doing they will bring Disgrace upon *themselves*, and their *Pofferty*, for ever and ever, AMEN

Economic sanctions urged in posted public notices were taken against any merchants cooperating with the British.

house at the head of Clark's Wharf he still felt the continuing excitement of the town. He could well have reviewed in his mind the events of years past that had led up to this hour when either the King or the colonists would have to give way.

The tea matter was about the least provocation that England could give the rebellious-minded colonists, short of no provocation at all. But to these rebels, the degree of provocation was nothing. It was a matter of principle.

In the Stamp Act of 1765—eight years earlier—Parliament had imposed the first direct, internal tax on the American colonies. All 13 colonies furiously opposed it, and brought on such a boycott of British goods that the Stamp Act was repealed within a year—in March 1766.

At that time, Sam Adams was among many who had stated the principle of the thing. The rights of the colonists were the same as the rights of Englishmen. The British Constitution gave Englishmen the right to be taxed only by representatives elected by them. Any tax imposed on the colonies, even if less than those imposed in England, was unconstitutional. The colonists did not have elected representatives in Parliament.

If permitted, such taxes would reduce the rights of colonists below those of Englishmen in the native isles.

Parliament had another view of things. The defense of British America in the war with France that was won in 1763 had cost a pretty penny. It seemed only fair that the American colonies should share the cost of their past and continued defense.

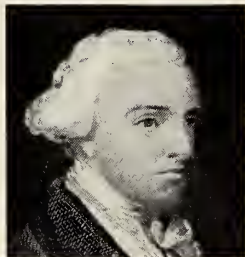
In 1767, Parliament tried a milder approach. It passed the Townshend Acts which—more limited than the Stamp Act—placed import duties on glass, lead, paints, paper and tea brought to America.

THEY HELPED DIRECT THE ACTION LEADING TO THE TEA PARTY.

BETTMANN ARCHIVE



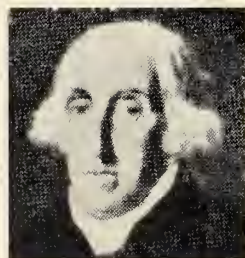
Paul Revere



John Hancock



Josiah Quincy



Thomas Melville



Dr. Benjamin Church



Dr. Joseph Warren

THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM, INC.



The Green Dragon Tavern, headquarters of the Revolution. It was here that Boston's leaders met to plan action intended to thwart imposition of the hated Tea Act.



In 1770, the shock of the Boston massacre, when a mob egged British troops into firing on them, dampened the revolutionary spirit.

Plainly, Parliament did not sense at all the feeling of reduced stature that such taxes, however mild, would induce in the colonies. The reaction was now even more violent. Within months, more stringent boycotts against British imports than the Stamp Act had aroused were in force from New England to the Carolinas. In some cases British exports to America were cut by more than half. Smuggling became so extensive, and direct acts of violence against customs officials so violent, that troops were sent to Boston in October 1768.

The only result was more fodder for rebellion. As the colonists saw it, what Parliament would do illegally, English soldiers quartered among them would now force down their throats. Subjects of the King they were, but to be reduced to subjects of Parliament by arms was not in their nature.

In Boston, frequent fistfights occurred involving soldiers and the rougher elements in town. Unorganized gangs rent the Boston nights with battle and riot. Then Sam Adams moved in and organized the leaderless gangs. But in March and April 1770, two events had a sobering effect. In the so-called "Boston massacre" a party of British soldiers fired into a mob, killing five. At the subsequent trial it became clear to all that the

mob had provoked the troops beyond reason with rocks, snowballs and clubs. Public opinion backfired against the agitators. Only two soldiers were convicted and both were let off with light sentences in a verdict that calm heads among the colonists felt was just. The troops withdrew to islands in the harbor. In April, a conciliatory Parliament repealed all of the Townshend Acts except for a three-penny tax on tea.

Between the shock of the massacre and the backtracking of Parliament, more and more colonists now seemed reconciled to the crown. While Adams and the Whig Party continued every agitation they could think of, and strengthened their organizations, there was a three-year calm in which the main body of colonial sentiment was not with them.

Then, with the Tea Act of May 10, 1773, Parliament came wholly to the rescue of Adams and the Whigs. Another mild law on the surface, the Tea Act subtly reawakened the feeling that the colonists were mere economic pawns of Parliament.

The threepenny tea tax was not increased. An American could buy tea under the Act at half the price paid in London. But a monopoly was given to the nearly bankrupt British East India

Company to sell tea in America. To enforce the monopoly, only hand-picked, colonial firms could legally import tea.

The Act was an immediate blow to every colonist who had been importing tea legally or illegally except for the importers favored by the Act. Sam Adams was quick to point out that if the British Government could force a tea monopoly on America, similar laws could control the importation of any goods selected by Parliament. With that as a wedge, the almost dead issue of the threepenny tea tax was fanned to white heat again. (The tax was more easily understandable to the man in the street than the workings of the monopoly.)

Plainly, Parliament had committed a folly. The Tea Act brought together in common rebellion the extremist forces of Sam Adams and the conservative businessmen of the colonies. The folly was quickly compounded in Boston when one of the two firms designated as tea importers was that of Thomas and Elijah Hutchinson, sons of the Governor. The other was that of Jonathan and Isaac Clark.

In September, the East India Company authorized the shipment of half a million pounds of tea to America, with importers named for all major ports—

(Continued on page 50)



Nat'l Cmdr L. Eldon James (c.) presents Legion's vets affairs program to House Committee on Vets Affairs. Chmn Olin Teague is at lower right in photo. With Cmdr James are Nat'l Rehab Chmn Robert McCurdy (l.), Rep. T. Downing (Va.), (capless) and Nat'l Legislative Chmn Clarence Horton (r.).

THE AMERICAN LEGION'S SIXTH ANNUAL WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

(FEB. 27 — MAR. 4, 1966)

Midwinter session draws 1,200 Legion leaders to nation's capital to confer with government experts on veterans' programs and national affairs.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL Washington Conference of The American Legion was held Feb. 27 to Mar. 4, 1966, in the nation's capital. More than 1,200 elected and appointed Legion officials and delegates from around the nation and the world gathered in business sessions with government and administration officials at meetings split between the Statler Hilton Hotel, the Legion's Washington headquarters, the State Department, and Ft. McNair.

Among the highlights of the Legion's activity-packed week were: the appearance of National Commander L. Eldon James before the House Veterans Affairs Committee in the Cannon House Office Building on Tues. Mar. 1, where he pre-



Legion Washington HQ staffer Linda Warren, in "Show Your Colors" costume, pins lapel flag on Adm. Arleigh Burke.

sented The American Legion's program of veterans legislation; the National Commander's Banquet to the Congress of the United States on Wed. evening, Mar. 2, at which Rep. Olin E. Teague (Tex.), Chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee, received the Legion's award for Distinguished Public Service and where Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey was the principal speaker and the signing at the White House by President Lyndon B. Johnson of the Cold War GI Bill on Thurs. Mar. 3, at which Nat'l Cmdr James was one of the invited guests.

Other highlights included: the presentation of the National Commander's Award for 1966 to Leonard H. Golden-son, President of The American Broadcasting Companies, on Feb. 28 at the Statler Hilton Hotel, and a reception by State Department Post 68 of The American Legion on Tues. Mar. 1 for The American Legion Foreign Relations Commission and its guests at the State

Department's Diplomatic Reception Room.

The Legion's Midwinter Conference actually breaks down into several conferences. Largest and oldest is the Rehabilitation Conference, now having completed its 43rd meeting, and which over 500 conferees attended. Its main business was conducted with top officials of the Veterans Administration.



President Lyndon B. Johnson and American Legion National Commander L. Eldon James confer at the White House following the signing of the Cold War GI Bill on March 3.

These American Legion national commissions also met: Rehabilitation, Foreign Relations, National Security, Economic, Legislative, and Finance.

In addition, delegates and conferees attended meetings of these Legion bodies: the Department Service Officers Association; National Commander's Advisory Committee; 50th Anniversary Committee; Child Welfare Foundation; Special Membership Eligibility Committee, and the Reorganization Committee.

First meeting of the week was the Department Service Officers Ass'n on Feb. 27. They discussed problems germane to their profession and elected their slate of officers for 1966-67. They are: President, Wilton B. Mackall, Fla.; Vice President, Thaddeus J. Gnidziejko, N.J.; Secretary-Treasurer, Walter T. Hyde, R.I.; Sergeant-at-arms, Frank Bottigliero, Ill.; and Chaplain, Harry E. Sawyer, Mont.

Under the chairmanship of Robert M. McCurdy (Calif.), the Nat'l Rehab Commission held two meetings, Mon. Feb. 28, and Fri. Mar. 4. Rehab acted on referred resolutions, discussed the VA hospital program, heard a report on the Cold War GI Bill, now known as PL89-358, and conducted other business.

One report by Nat'l Rehab Director John J. Corcoran covered the disposition of the recently closed VA hospital and domiciliary facilities which the Legion

fought so strenuously during the early part of 1965. Here is the status of those installations: Ft. Bayard, N.M., now used by the state for geriatric and mental patients; Breckville, Ohio, now used by the state for mental patients; Sunmount, N.Y., now used by the state for mentally retarded children; Rutland Hts., Mass., now used by the state for the chronically ill and for mentally retarded children;

vey had revealed that about one-quarter of all legislation passed in the last two Congresses was veterans legislation.

At 10:00 a.m., Tues. Mar. 1, Nat'l Cmdr L. Eldon James presented The American Legion's veterans program to the House Committee on Veterans Affairs before a packed gallery at the Caucus Room of the Cannon House Office Building. The program contained mandates on rehabilitation legislation dating from the 1964 National Convention to the present.

Nat'l Cmdr James expressed the Legion's gratitude to Chmn Olin E. Teague and the committee for its magnificent job of maintaining and improving the veterans benefits program down through the years. Most specifically he thanked them for their support of the Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 (popularly—the Cold War GI Bill, officially—PL89-358), the first piece of major legislation passed by the current session of the 89th Congress and signed by the President on March 3.

The Commander noted that the Legion seeks further legislation in five specific areas of veterans affairs.

They are:

- (1) Wartime benefits for Vietnam era veterans.
- (2) Expansion of benefits for service-connected disabilities and death.
- (3) Improvement of the death and



Vice President Hubert Humphrey (c.), Nat'l Cmdr James (r.), and Rep. Olin E. Teague lean over to chat with a table full of returned Vietnam servicemen seated in front of the speaker's rostrum at National Commander's Banquet to the Congress of the U.S.

McKinney, Tex., now used as a Job Corps Center; Clinton, Iowa, will probably also be used for Job Corps Center; Thomasville, Ga., to be used by state as mental hospital, and Dwight, Ill., now a hospital for retarded children.

Chmn McCurdy also noted that a sur-

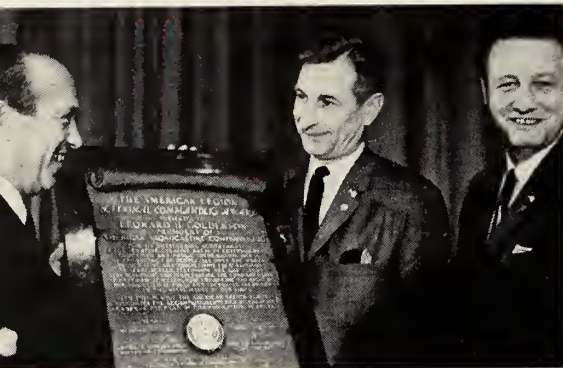
disability pension program.

(4) Appropriation of sufficient funds for administration of VA programs.

(5) Curtailment of the power of the Bureau of the Budget.

The opening business session of the 1966 National Rehabilitation Confer-

National Commander's Award For 1966



Goldenson, Cmdr James and C. D. DeLoach, Nat'l Pub Relations Comm'n Chmn.

The American Legion National Commander's Award for 1966 was presented to Leonard H. Goldenson, President of American Broadcasting Companies, Inc., "for his outstanding achievements in the sensitive, creative areas of entertainment, education and public information

media" at a luncheon held at the Statler Hilton Hotel, Mon. Feb. 28.

Nat'l Cmdr James, in presenting the award, paid tribute to Goldenson as "a man of vision and foresight, a man whose competitive spirit, reminiscent of the spirit which made America the great nation that it is today, has done so much to bolster one of America's true bulwarks of freedom—our public information media."

Goldenson, in his address, noted the technical advances and the impact of television to date upon our civilization and the promises it holds for the future.

In describing what to him was television's greatest challenge, Goldenson said, "If we in television can help in any measure to bring home to peoples the world over the message of the futility of war as a solution to man's problems, we shall genuinely and fully realize television's potential in the service of mankind."

ence took place at 2:00 p.m., in the Congressional Room of the Statler Hilton Hotel as Nat'l Rehab Chmn Robert M. McCurdy called the group to order.

Among government experts addressing the group were: William J. Driver, VA Administrator; Dr. H. Martin Engle, Chief VA Medical Director; A. W. Stratton, Chief VA Benefits Director; Alvin M. David, Ass't Commissioner for Program Evaluation and Planning of the Social Security Administration; Mrs. A. J. Ryan, Sr., Chmn of the Nat'l Rehab

Committee of The American Legion Auxiliary; Rep. W. J. Bryan Dorn, Chmn. Subcommittee on Compensation and Pensions, House Committee on Veterans Affairs; Raymond Tow, Ministry Representative. The British Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, Ottawa, Canada; Oliver E. Meadows, Staff Director, House Committee on Veterans Affairs, and Philip J. Budd, Chief Data Management Director of the VA.

At 3:30 p.m., Thurs. Mar. 3, only



Chief VA officers at Conference: William J. Driver, VA Administrator; Dr. H. Martin Engle, Chief Medical Director and A. W. Stratton, Chief Benefits Director.

scant hours after witnessing President Johnson sign the historic Cold War GI Bill, VA Administrator Driver addressed the Rehab Conference.

Driver referred to the bill as "an overdue recognition of the services that these GI's have rendered to their country," and predicted that the law will have a profound impact on the future of the nation as did its predecessor GI bills of WW2 and the Korean War.

He reported that the VA estimates it will administer \$327 million dollars in direct benefits during its first year, that 500,000 veterans will avail themselves of the educational features, and that in the first five years the new law will result in the purchase of some 500,000 new or existing homes with GI loans.

Among other subjects covered in his address, Administrator Driver declared that the 4,000 beds now authorized by law under the nursing care bed program will be fully operational by June 30, 1967, and that over 2,000 of these beds will have been approved by the end of this June.

On hospital construction Driver said nine new or replacement hospitals had been completed between 1960 and 1965 and that nine more were now under construction with five of them ready for operation this year. Beyond that, 11 more VA hospitals are in various planning stages that will provide an additional 8,350 beds in the future.

Summing up, Driver said, "I believe I can assure you that veterans affairs are progressing very nicely.

"We think that the Congress has continued to reflect the people's abiding respect for veterans by passing laws of great benefit to veterans; that adequate money is being requested to carry on all necessary programs, and to initiate additional new programs; and that construction of new facilities is progressing at an orderly pace."

He also told the Rehab audience about his trip to South Vietnam from which he had only just returned. He noted that the 51 wheelchairs and 200 crutches which the Legion had donated as part of its Vietnam Relief Fund to the Vietnamese Veterans Legion will be greatly appre-

Commendations For Three At Rehab Conference



Casolini

Rose

Rehab Director Corcoran

Hood

Three Legionnaires, workers in the field of rehabilitation, received commendations at the Rehab Conference. Carmine Casolini, Adjutant of the Legion Department of Italy, and its Director of Rehabilitation, received the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission's Citation for Meritorious Service. Sam Rose, recently retired as Chief of the VA Central Office Contact Division, and a 47-year employee, received the Certificate of Appreciation. Chesser A. Hood, a volunteer worker in the VA Voluntary Service at Richmond, Va., VA Hospital, chalked up 19,605 volunteer hours and received the Certificate of Meritorious Service.



Delegates at Legion's 43rd annual Rehabilitation Conference listen to VA officials.

ciated. In addition, Driver praised the Legion's resolution of the 1965 National Convention in which The American Legion endorsed U.S. policy in S. Vietnam and called upon all Americans to support the national effort.

The Administrator also reported that the VA that day had raised the interest rate on GI mortgage loans from 5¼ % to 5½ % in order to be in line with competing FHA mortgage loans. The effect of this move is to make it easier for GI's to obtain housing financing.

Rehab conferees heard top VA and other government experts discourse and answer questions on germane problems

Fri. Mar. 4 with an appearance by the Board of Veterans Appeals Panel headed by Chairman James W. Stancil.

Legion National Security conferees, under the chairmanship of William C. Doyle (N.J.), met Tues. Mar. 1, then immediately bussed out to the Industrial College of the Armed Forces at Ft. McNair for a full day of military briefings by officers at the school led by its Commandant, Lt. Gen. August Schomburg, USA.

Nat'l Security Commission meetings for the next two days were held at the Statler Hilton Hotel. Other speakers to the commission included: Gen. Thomas S. Power, USAF Retd., the National Commander's personal representative to the commission; Dr. James D. Atkinson, International Politics Editor of the American Security Council; Adm. Horacio R. Rivero, Jr., USN, Vice Chief of Naval Operations; Lt. Gen. John L. Throckmorton, USA, Chief, Office of Reserve Components; Rep. Melvin R. Laird (Wis.), Member, House Appropriations Committee; John C. Broger, Director, Troop Information Program; Franklin B. Dryden, Acting Director, Office Emergency Planning; Rep. Edward A. Garmatz (Md.), Chmn, House Committee on Merchant Marine & Fisheries; Milton Rosen, Ass't Director to the Administrator for Defense Affairs, NASA; Brig. Gen. Jefferson Irvin, USA, Deputy Ass't Secretary, Reserve Affairs; Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Kenan, USA,

Deputy Chief, Office of Reserve Components, U.S. Army, and Maj. Gen. James F. Cantwell, Pres. National Guard Ass'n.

General Power briefed members of the commission on the state of the nation's defenses today. Dr. Atkinson spoke on the positive and negative aspects of American ways and means to combat so-called "wars of liberation." He stated that the Viet Cong take the position that the American killed in Vietnam today will not be around to defend freedom later on in Venezuela, for instance. Admiral Rivero, Jr., briefed the group on U.S. Navy efforts in the Vietnam theater.

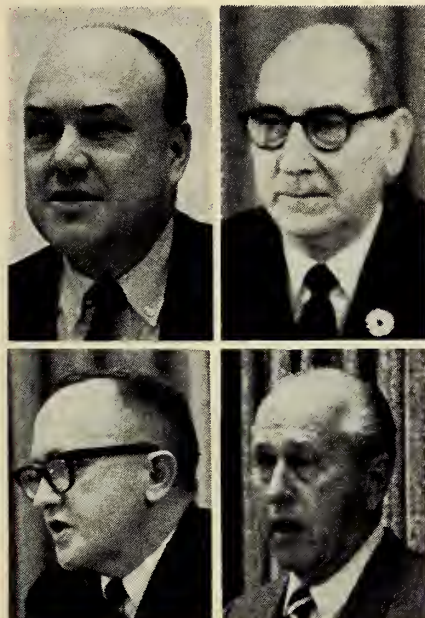


Clarence Horton, Chmn, and Herald Stringer, Director, of Nat'l Legislative Comm'n, listen intently to floor question.

John C. Broger, Director of the Troop Information Program, presented a slide talk on the different techniques used to point up to members of the armed forces the differences between democracy and communism, to explain the necessity of "forces for freedom," and to get across to the man his place in and reason for the armed forces.

Action was taken on several resolutions with some being referred to the May meeting of the National Executive Committee.

The Legion's Legislative Commission, under the chairmanship of Clarence C. Horton (Ala.), met for three days to review past procedures and determine



Rep. Melvin Laird (Wis.), (top left), Rep. Edward Garmatz (Md.), Dr. James Atkinson, American Security Council (bot. left), and Gen. Thomas Power, all addressed meetings of the Nat'l Security Comm'n.

through the medium of a medical and hospital panel, veterans benefit panel, insurance panel, Dept. of Defense panel, and a service officers discussion on non-economic factors in ratings for disability compensation. The conference closed

Chairmen of Commissions at Washington Conference



ECONOMIC
John Flynn
California



FOR. RELATIONS
Thomas Whelan
N. Dakota



NAT'L SECURITY
William Doyle
New Jersey



REHABILITATION
Robert McCurdy
California



Frank Barnett, Pres. Nat'l Strategy Info Center, spoke to For. Relations Comm'n.

future methods to coordinate and forward national Legion legislative mandates. During the sessions, the following appeared before the commission:

Nat'l Cmdr L. Eldon James; Robert M. McCurdy, Chmn and John J. Corcoran, Director, Nat'l Rehab Commission; Gene Godley, Chief Research Assistant, Office of Sen. Ralph Yarborough (Tex.); J. Roland Cook, Counsel, Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare; William C. Doyle, Chmn, and James R. Wilson, Jr., Director, Nat'l Security Commission; John J. Flynn,

members. Among Congressional guests present: Rep. Olin E. Teague (Tex.), Rep. W. J. Bryan Dorn (S.C.); Rep. Thomas N. Downing (Va.) and Rep. Wm. H. Ayres (Ohio).

Speaking informally to the group, Rep. Teague said he was convinced first hand, on his recent trip to S. Vietnam, that the activities of certain pro-Viet Cong groups in the United States have contributed to prolonging the Vietnamese war. He cited cases of Viet Cong prisoners captured in the vicinity of Saigon with propaganda leaflets on their persons showing anti-Vietnam demonstrations taking place in the U.S.



Daniel J. O'Connor, Nat'l Americanism Commission Chmn, addressed Legislative Commission on Americanism's objectives.

To counter this type of pro-Viet Cong activity, Rep. Teague has introduced a bill that would, if passed, impose fines up to \$10,000 and imprisonment up to ten years for any person who "during war or armed conflict" solicits for or contributes to the enemy money or anything of value; who gives aid and comfort to the enemy by utterances, written or spoken, or by picketing, parading or other demonstrations.

The American Legion Foreign Rela-



U.S. Civil Service Comm'n Chmn John Macy addressed Nat'l Economic Comm'n.

tions Commission, under the chairmanship of Thomas E. Whelan (N.D.), met for three days at sessions held in the Statler Hilton Hotel, the State Department, and Legion headquarters, and

Turn to page 32

At the National

THE MOST exciting and major social event of the week-long conference was the National Commander's Banquet to the Congress of the United States held at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, Wed. Mar. 2. Here, over 2,200 banquet-goers, including most of Congress and many top government and military leaders, broke bread with Legion dignitaries.

They heard Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, just returned from a two-week tour of Vietnam and the Far East, deliver a major address on South Vietnam, calling it the testing ground for two struggles taking place in Asia: "The struggle of nations to maintain their independence while threatened by Communist subversion and aggression . . . and the struggle to bring about a social and economic revolution for the people of that part of the world."

Humphrey emphasized that though the struggle be long and costly the U.S. must face aggression today or face it elsewhere tomorrow.

Describing the National Liberation Front in Vietnam, he said "it is a front—a front for Hanoi and the expansionist drive of Asian Communism."

He said that "the people who use the front tactics are not mild-mannered social reformers. They are hard, callous men filled with a drive for power and domination over others."

Citing the improvements in our military situation and progress being made in the civic action programs by our own people and by the S. Vietnamese govern-

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS



Left to right: Sen. Karl E. Mundt (N. Dak.); Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (Ga.); Sen. Russell B. Long (La.); Sen. Peter H. Dominick



Left to right: Rep. William R. Widnall (N.J.); Sen. Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), with N.Y. Legion Department Commander William A.

Three of the Nat'l Foreign Relations Comm'n speakers: Gen. Harry Woodbury, Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Comm'n; Ambassador Jacob Beam, and Lt. Gen. Fred Dean, both of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Chmn, and Clarence W. Bird, Director, Nat'l Economic Commission; Daniel J. O'Connor, Chmn, and Maurice Webb, Director, Nat'l Americanism Commission; Mrs. Arthur B. Hanell, Chmn, Nat'l Legislative Committee, American Legion Auxiliary; Warren H. MacDonald, Liaison, Nat'l Foreign Relations Commission; Oliver E. Meadows, Staff Director, House Committee on Veterans Affairs and Dr. Edward M. O'Connor, Staff Director, Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationalization Policy.

Following Nat'l Cmdr James' appearance before the Veterans Affairs Committee the morning of Mar. 1, the Legislative Commission tendered a luncheon for Congressmen and staff

Commander's Banquet Honoring the Congress of the United States

ment, he said, "the performance of American servicemen in the field is deserving of the support of all Americans."

Seated just below the speaker's rostrum at the banquet were some guests of the Legion who could attest firsthand to the Vice President's remarks—nine wounded and recently returned servicemen of the Vietnam war.

Nat'l Cmdr L. Eldon James presented Rep. Olin E. Teague, Chmn of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, with The American Legion Award for Distinguished Public Service. Said Cmdr James: "While this presentation is destined for a specific member of the Congress, who also is a member of The American Legion, it also may be regarded as symbolic of the great appreciation and esteem of The American Legion for the Congress generally."

Following the banquet New Jersey Department Commander William R. Huggard presented a check for \$25,000 from the Legion of New Jersey to Cmdr James to use in the Legion's Vietnam Relief Fund. The largest single donation yet made to the fund, it represented excess money raised by the New Jersey Department in a drive to provide Christmas gifts for American servicemen in Vietnam. New Jersey raised more than \$110,000 in a six-week period and sent some 150,000 gift packages to Vietnam.

Nat'l Cmdr James also received the George Washington Law Ass'n Alumni Achievement Award from George Washington University.

ON WAY TO BANQUET



(Colo.); and Legion National Executive Committeeman John A. Ryer (R.I.), chatting with Sen. John J. Sparkman (Ala.).



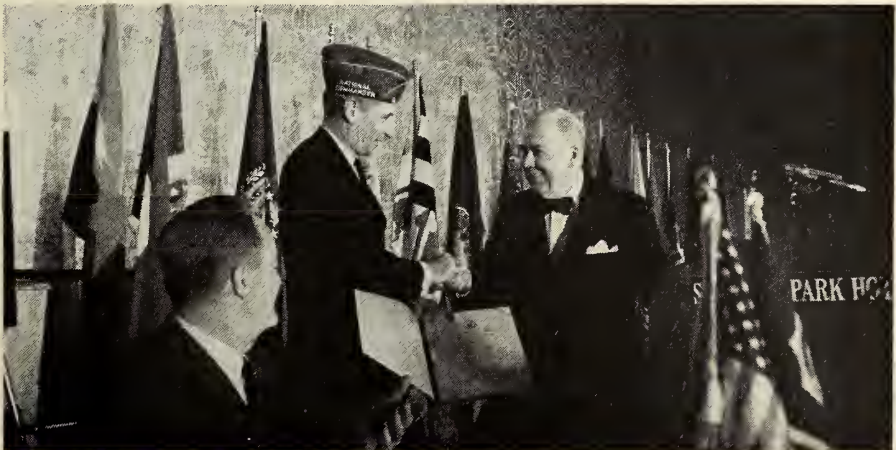
Egan, Jr.; Sen. Strom Thurmond, Legion Department Commander A. B. Fennell, and Sen. Donald S. Russell, all of S. Carolina.



Rep. Olin E. Teague, Chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, accepts The American Legion Award for Distinguished Public Service (plaque in background) from National Commander L. Eldon James at the Legion's Banquet honoring the Congress.



New Jersey Department Commander William R. Huggard presents check for \$25,000 to Nat'l Cmdr James for the Legion's Vietnam Relief Fund as Vice President Humphrey applauds. Standing left to right also are: William G. McKinley, National Executive Committeeman from New Jersey and (wearing glasses) William C. Doyle, National Security Commission Chairman. The donation was the largest thus far for the Vietnam Fund.



Nat'l Cmdr James receives the George Washington Law Association Alumni Achievement Award from E. K. Morris, Chairman, Board of Trustees, George Washington U.

heard from a long list of government speakers on world affairs. They included Secretary of State Dean Rusk; Leonard Unger, Deputy Ass't Secretary, Far Eastern Affairs and Chmn, Vietnam Coordinating Committee; Ambassador Jacob Beam, Assistant Director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Lt. Gen. Fred Dean of that same agency; Gen. Harry G. Woodbury of the Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Comm.; Robert M. Sayre, Deputy Ass't Secretary, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs; Thomas S. Estes, U.S. Ambassador to Upper Volta; J. Robert Schaetzel, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of European Affairs and Frank R. Barnett, President, National Strategy Information Center.

The Legion's National Economic Commission met to study veterans employment, veterans preference in Civil Service jobs, veterans housing, the employment of the handicapped and older workers, and other business germane to the commission. It also acted on referred resolutions and heard reports on the 1965 Area Economic Conferences.

With Chmn John J. Flynn (Cal.) presiding, the three-day meeting began Mar. 1 at the Statler Hilton Hotel. Speakers to the commission included: John W. Macy, Jr., Chmn, U.S. Civil Service Commission; Philip N. Brownstein, Ass't Secretary, Dep't of Housing and Urban Development; John M. Der-



Top Civil Service Commission officials addressed Nat'l Economic Commission: (l to r) George Dwyer, Director, Career Placement Service; Rob't Hampton, Comr.; and L. J. Andolsek, Vice Chmn.

van, Director, Loan Guaranty Service, VA; Philip S. Brown, Director, Information Staff, Farmers Home Administration; L. J. Andolsek, Vice Chmn, Civil Service Commission; Robert E. Hampton, Commissioner, Civil Service Commission; George F. Dwyer, Director, Career Placement Service, Civil Service Commission; Thomas A. Tinsley, Director, Bureau of Employees Compensation, Labor Department; Hugh W. Bradley, Director, Office of Veterans Reemployment Rights, Labor Dept; Wm. P. McCahill, Exec. Secretary of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, Labor Dep't and



Secretary Rusk, Mrs. James and Nat'l Cmdr James at State Dep't Post 68 Reception.



John Davis, Vice Chmn, Nat'l Security Comm'n, Ambassador Wm. B. Macomber, Ass't Administrator for AID, State Dep't, and Nat'l Cmdr James at Post 68's huge reception.

Edward L. Omohundro, Chief, Veterans Employment Service, Labor Dept.

Civil Service Chmn Macy's talk, in brief, summed up Civil Service present plans and future goals and stated that its purpose was to assure economic strength and viability in the nation. Macy said that there is more opportunity for young people in Civil Service than ever before. The forecast now indicates an increase in hiring of 200,000 people in the course of the next two years, on top of a yearly replacement need of 300,000 people per year, making it 800,000 appointments

over a two-year period in Civil Service.

On Feb. 28, Clarence W. Bird, Director of the National Economic Commission, testified before the Subcommittee on Housing of the House Committee on Banking and Currency in support of HR-11858. The bill, based on Res. 577 of the 1965 National Convention, seeks equalization of treatment for home mortgage benefits under the VA Home Loan program as is accorded under the FHA Insured Veteran Home Loan program. There is no limitation in the Housing and Urban Development Act of



The convention contract for the 1966 National Convention in Washington, D.C., was signed during the Conference. Seated l. to r.: Herbert J. Jacobi, Wash. Convention Corp. Pres.; Nat'l Cmdr L. Eldon James. Standing l. to r.: Nat'l Pub Relations Comm'n Chmn C. D. DeLoach, Conv. Corp. Exec. V-P; Nat'l Adj't E. A. Blackmore; Clarence A. Arata, Corp. Sec'y, and James V. Demarest, Nat'l Convention Commission Chairman.

1965 as to the number of times an eligible serviceman may avail himself of FHA loan benefits except for a veteran who has already used his entitlement under the VA home loan program. That veteran would be barred from such new benefit. The Legion seeks elimination of this provision.

State Department Post 68 of The American Legion gave its annual reception for the Legion's National Foreign Relations Commission and its guests on Mar. 1. Held in the State Department Diplomatic Reception Room, the glittering affair was attended by Legionnaire Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Mrs. Rusk, ambassadors, top government officials, Nat'l Cmdr James and Mrs. James, a host of Legion leaders, and members of Post 68, all employees of the State Department.

The 50th Anniversary Committee of The American Legion met during the Washington Conference. With Chmn Al LaBiche (La.) presiding, it discussed



Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Mrs. Walter Glynn, Pres. of The American Legion Auxiliary at State Dep't Legion Post 68 Reception. A few weeks later, Mrs. Glynn flew to Vietnam. While there she presented a check for \$25,000 from the Legion's Vietnam Relief Fund to Gen. W. C. Westmoreland, Commander of U.S. troops, to be used by civic action teams in providing aid to the people of S. Vietnam.

plans covering the areas of finance, public relations, publicity, commemorative arts and souvenirs, history and research, liaison with Legion departments, special events, government participation, and liaison with other national organizations in connection with the anniversary.

The five major events of the anniversary celebration will be: The American Legion 50th National Convention in Milwaukee in 1968; the 50th Anniversary of the signing of the Armistice, Nov. 11, 1968; the Legion's Birthday, Mar. 15-16-17, 1969, Wash. D.C.; the National Executive Committee Meeting, May 8-9-10, 1969, St. Louis, Mo.; and the 50th Recognition of the First National Legion Convention, Nov. 11, 1969, Minneapolis, Minn.



Past Nat'l Cmdr J. Addington Wagner, Chairman of The American Legion's Special Membership Eligibility Committee, at Washington meeting.

Legion Committee Moves To Admit Cold War GI's

During the Washington Conference, the Special Membership Eligibility Committee of The American Legion (see photo below), under Chairman J. Addington Wagner (Mich.), PNC, unanimously drafted a resolution to make veterans of service during the Vietnam conflict eligible for American Legion membership provided said veteran served in the U.S. Armed Forces from Aug. 5, 1964, to the date of cessation of hostilities as determined by the U.S. government.

The action followed an open discussion and a regular committee meeting on the question of opening the Legion's membership to "cold war veterans."

The committee's proposed constitution-changing amendment will next be submitted to the May meeting of the National Executive Committee. Because it is a constitutional amendment, it must also be circulated among the departments of The American Legion before it can be voted on at the National Convention in Washington, D.C., in August.

Another event during the busy conference week was the signing of the contract to sponsor the 1966 American Legion National Convention in Washington, D.C., Aug. 26-Sept. 1, in a formal ceremony held in the Washington office of the National Commander. Principal signers in the contract between the National Organization and The American Legion Convention Corporation of the District of Columbia were Nat'l Cmdr L. Eldon James and Convention Corporation President Herbert J. Jacobi. (See photo.)

The Washington Hilton Hotel will be the National Convention Headquarters Hotel.

(Turn page for more Legion News.)



Weary Vietnam Marine rests on his rifle. Will he be eligible?



IN PHOTO at left are the members of The American Legion Special Membership Eligibility Committee.

Seated left to right: C. W. Geile, Director, National Membership and Post Activities Division, Liaison; Henry H. Dudley (Nebr.); J. Addington Wagner (Mich.), Chairman; and Joseph S. Deutschle (Ohio).

Standing left to right: Edward T. Hoak (Pa.); Lem W. Houston (Va.); Earl D. Franklin, Jr., (Colo.), Ex-Officio Member; Ralph A. Watkins (Ariz.), and David Weichman (Iowa).

A Message From Vietnam

(The following letter was published in The Free State Warrior, the Dep't of Maryland newspaper.)

Plei Me

AMERICAN LEGION

Dear Sirs:

Today I celebrated my birthday and I started out the same as always, by bailing water out of my present home and tying loose sand bags. Aside from being one more day closer to going home, it looked like just another day. I have carried a little paper Flag on my helmet for 3 months and all my men wanted one and all the native children would try to talk me out of it. I promised my men I would get them each a Flag after reading a news clipping about the American Legion giving away Flags.

This evening, I was surprised and happy to receive a box of 1200 from The American Legion in Baltimore. That was by far the best birthday present I could have wanted. So far I have only had the opportunity to give one to each member of my company. I will give one to everyone I meet, especially the Vietnamese children. I was amazed at the way my soldiers pinned on these Flags and I knew to a man, each one is proud to be an American and to be here in this war.

I have heard many complaints and gripes, but I have never heard a man complain about being over here. Many of us have served in Korea and knew what to expect. Most of our new replacements are volunteers from Germany, Korea and some stateside organizations. Once a man is here, he realizes what we are fighting for. But people who are safe and content at home can't or won't visualize what is happening in the world today.

The soldiers in Viet Nam are not politicians or brilliant tacticians, but everyone here argues and debates about the situation, and every group, in the chow line, the mess hall or work details, talks about the war all the time.

Everyone here realizes that we are fighting for the survival of free men everywhere and not for the freedom and safety of South Vietnam. My Dad told me if a bee stings you, kill it. If more bees sting you, destroy the nest. We have been stung in Korea, Cuba, Dominican Republic and Viet Nam and numerous other places. Americans who help build the nest by demonstrating, volunteering aid (*to the enemy*) and burning draft cards are only tearing freedom apart. I burnt my draft card too, but I was a Sergeant with 6 years in the Army when I did burn it.

I believe in freedom of speech but I also believe in the truth. I see no reason why these demonstrators, card burners and agitators are not punished. To me this is no more than treason and should be treated as such.

I suppose I am bitter because of the many soldiers who died by the Code and their creed. I would give my life without hesitation, but not for the unpatriotic few who couldn't care less.

My men and I are trying to earn the respect of our country and the world by living up to the standards set down by American servicemen in our nation's history. Not only are we soldiers, but self-appointed ambassadors, and we try to indoctrinate the natives as all G.I.s before us. My only hope is that someone will attempt to indoctrinate those bums at home who hurt our image.

I am presently a squad leader in the Reconnaissance Platoon, 2nd Bn. 5th Cavalry. There are 12 of us left from the 34 men we started with when we arrived. Some of you have experienced this before and it will happen again, but my men fought for a cause and I am proud of them all.

I am also proud of the organizations such as The American Legion for I know they are behind us. We realize that America is behind us and our morale is high. Just keep the people behind us and it will shorten this war for everyone.

I will let you know what effect the little Flags have on the people here. I am sure it will be a pleasant effect.

Thank you very much.

Sgt. TERRY SKIPPER
RA 13 605 039
Co. D. 2nd Bn. 5th Cav.
APO SF Calif 96490

POSTS IN ACTION

Post 88, N.Y., sent out a concise newsletter to 250 local veterans (non-Legionnaires), describing the post's activities on behalf of the community and youth groups. Goals for the coming year in-

clude: stronger Youth and Child Welfare programs and a stronger Legislative Committee to preserve and expand veterans' benefits.

Post 1796, Newburgh, N.Y., participated in the dedication of a veterans monu-



A dedication by Post 1796, Newburgh, N.Y.

ment in New Windsor. Post Cmdr Robert Laverty was in charge of the flag raising. In a dedication address, Col. Milton Fischer of Stewart AFB called draft card burners "Campus Commies" and said that they do not represent the vast majority of college students. In the photo above are (l. to rt.) Thomas Scalzo, Cmdr Laverty, and Rev. William Muller.

Post 248, Glenside, Pa., sold 3,000 flags (8x12-inch) in a campaign to fly them from car aerals and, incidentally, made a little money on the project. The post also started a campaign to provide TV sets for wounded servicemen at Valley Forge Hospital. This effort eventually produced more offers than the hospital could use. In the photo below are (l. to rt.): VC Jack Reading; Joseph Adler,



TV sets to Valley Forge, Pa., Hospital.

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending February 25, 1966

Benefits paid Jan. 1-Feb. 25, 1966	\$ 110,753
Benefits paid since April 1958	3,204,937
Basic Units in force (number)	119,148
New Applications approved since Jan. 1, 1966	1,866
New Applications rejected	283

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of the American Legion, adopted by the Nat'l Executive Committee, 1958. It is reducing term insurance, issued on application, subject to approval based on health and employment statement to paid up members of The American Legion. Death benefits range from \$3,200 (full unit up to age 35) in reducing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 75th birthday occurs. For calendar year 1966 there was a 15% "across the board" increase in benefits to all participants in the group insurance plan. Available in half and full units at flat rate of \$12 or \$24 a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during first year at \$1 or \$2 a month for insurance approved after Jan. 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies, American Legion Insurance Trust Fund managed by trustee operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Department, P. O. Box 5609, Chicago, Ill. 60680, to which write for more details.

Director, Hospital Recreational Activity; Marian Miller, Post Adjutant; Col. Kenneth Orr, CO, VFGH; and Post Cmdr Ralph Zimmerman.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Ben P. Jaffe and H. J. Littrell and C. T. Lumpkin and Edward Mitchell and Harry L. Morris (all 1957), Post 49, Athens, Ala.

J. Wilfred Muir and Gabrielle T. Mulvane and Fred P. Nuttall and Lyman Rich and W. C. Shay (all 1965), Post 14, San Bernardino, Calif.

H. P. Kirstensen and Harlow Park and Russell Harmon Smith (all 1965), Post 28, Petaluma, Calif.

Adam R. Wachs (1960) and **P. E. McEndree** (1965), Post 282, La Mesa, Calif.

J. Morgan Leonard and Byron Marshall and Carl May and William J. Neville and Richard L. Patterson (all 1965), Post 291, Newport Beach, Calif.

Leroy Aaron Hammer (1958) and **John Zubal** (1962), Post 488, Gardena, Calif.

Howard R. Farrington and Arthur Riley and John N. Roberto (all 1965), Post 12, Norwalk, Conn.

J. R. Blackson, Sr. (1965), Post 29, Wilmington, Del.

Roy W. Cottrell (1958), Post 80, St. Cloud, Fla.

John T. Hume (1965), Post 298, Apple River, Ill.

Joseph Kanak and Andrew Kowalski and Mike A. Latuszka and Mike Murczynski and Joseph Puhala (all 1966), Post 419, Chicago, Ill.

George F. Gabel (1965), Post 585, Shawnee, town, Ill.

Arnold J. Selzer (1951) and **Vernon Hemmer and Edgar M. Hicks and Fletcher P. Jaquess and Lee R. Tremper** (all 1965), Post 8, Evansville, Ind.

Claude Sipe (1964) and **Ray Cannell and L. A. Cortner and Joe F. Irvine** (all 1965), Post 152, Knightstown, Ind.

John A. Smith and Thomas F. Smith and Thomas Yonley (all 1965), Post 346, Kansas City, Kans.

Rudolph F. Pontrich and Joseph C. Ray (both 1966), Post 193, Louisville, Ky.

Roy M. Smith (1965), Post 96, Morgan City, La.

Richard Mills and Edwin J. Schiefer and Paul Strange (all 1965), Post 177, Vassar, Mich.

Alfred H. Ekvall and Harold Heath and L. O. Strandemo (all 1965), Post 31, Mahanomen, Minn.

James A. Burrell and Andrew J. Chappina and John Cogliano and Louis A. Di Pretora (all 1965), Post 106, Brooklyn, N.Y.

John A. Peifer and Austin Savadel and Anthony A. Scarpatti (all 1965), Post 301, Queens Village, N.Y.

John A. Koenig and Fred Lewis (both 1965), Post 1058, West Winfield, N.Y.

Morris Alper and Mortimer Anspach and Harry Baskin and George Bockar (all 1965), Post 1124, Bronx, N.Y.

Ivan J. Louis (1965), Post 1524, Newport, N.Y.

Bernard Arnold and Floyd Balcom (both 1965), Post 1645, Binghamton, N.Y.

Dr. Alice T. Carey and Dr. Justin P. Carey (both 1965), Post 1730, New York, N.Y.

Raymond J. Coghlan, Sr. and John M. MacAllister (both 1960) and **George B. Lucke, Sr. and Homer C. Ritchie** (both 1964) and **James A. Finan** (1965), Post 566, Glenolden, Pa.

Hawley Boomer and Jess Clausen and Peter M. Cummings and Arthur Dirks and Lloyd Galyen (all 1965), Post 240, Martin, S. Dak.

Guy A. Benchoff and Louis J. Burner and Joe Burnshire and Eugene Clem (all 1964), Post 199, Woodstock, Va.

Earl W. Bryant and L. F. Draper, Sr. and Hershell H. Webb (all 1966), Post 276, Boykins, Va.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y." 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

1st Minn & 135th Inf—(June) Minneapolis Lodge #44, B.P.O.E., 14 N. 5th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

2nd Arm'd Div—(Aug.) Al Jordan, 239 N. Toland Ave., West Covina, Calif.

4th Inf Reg't, Medical Det (Alaska, WW2)—(July) Wayne E. Baker, RR 1 Box 70, West York, Ill. 62478

14th Rwy Eng (AEF)—(May) Henry J. Bird, 25 Arbutus Rd., Worcester, Mass. 01606

14th Tank Bn, Co B—(Aug.) Edward Zuk, 1144 Sycamore St., Wyandotte, Mich.

17th Airborne Div—(Aug.) Victor H. Mittleman, 139 W. Plumstead Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.

17th Base Post Office—(Aug.) Bernard Winer, 19921 Kentfield, Detroit, Mich. 48219

19th Sta Hosp—(Aug.) Rachel Briggs, 216 Graham St., Saginaw, Mich. 48602

44th Cav Recon Trp—(July) Theodore H. Freytag, 805 Center St., East Aurora, N.Y. 14052

45th Inf Div—(June) James L. Farmer, 532 College Ave., Norman, Okla.

75th Div—(Aug.) Raymond Lensky, 280 N.W. 73rd St., Miami, Fla. 33150

81st Inf—(Aug.) F. Zgrzynski, 2121 Vinewood, Wyandotte, Mich.

89th Cav Recon Sqdn—(July) Ken Large, 715 E. 17th St., Topeka, Kans.

105th AAA AW Bn (WW2)—(June) R. E. Bagley, Jr., Sunbury, N.C. 27979

109th Inf—(July) Atmond Strutin, 73 Laurel Dr., Scranton, Pa.

119th Inf, Co B (WW1)—(June) Henry Schwer, 506 S. 10th St., Olivia, Minn.

131st Field Art'y, 2nd Bn—(Aug.) Marvin Tilghman, Baker Hotel, Mineral Wells, Tex.

142nd Field Art'y, Bat E (WW1)—(June) Grover C. Jones, 116 S. East 24th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

143rd AAA Gun Bn (WW2)—(July) Emory V. Turner, 1017 Frederick St., Cumberland, Md.

148th Inf, Anti-Tank Co (WW2)—(Aug.) L. T. Dodson, Rt. 4, Mebane, N.C. 27302

155th Sta Hosp—(June) Albert J. Ensz, Box 81, Marion, S. Dak. 57043

185th Reg't, Anti-Tank Co—(July) Maurice Phelps, Box 169, R. 1, Sun Prairie, Wis. 53590

190th Field Art'y—(July) Mel Sober, P.O. Box 361, Sunbury, Pa. 17801

215th Coast Art'y AA—(Jul-) Red Mueller, Box 195, New Ulm, Minn. 56073

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS FEBRUARY 28, 1966

ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$ 3,936,509.11
Receivable	197,927.90
Inventories	339,560.76
Invested Funds	2,538,915.13
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	291,908.23
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	3,718,267.20
Real Estate	819,469.33
Furniture & Fixtures, Less Depreciation	195,364.96
Deferred Charges	92,335.50
	\$12,150,258.42

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE & NET WORTH

Current Liabilities	\$ 1,691,515.19
Funds Restricted as to use	51,254.68
Deferred Income	2,236,532.92
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	291,908.23
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	3,718,267.20
Net Worth:	
Reserve Fund	25,119.11
Restricted Fund	437,071.02
Real Estate	819,469.33
Reserve for Rehabilitation	528,607.84
Reserve for Child Welfare	121,025.71
Reserve for Convention	60,000.00
Reserve for Mail List	
Conversion	289,034.84
	2,283,327.85
Unrestricted Capital	1,877,452.35
	\$12,150,258.42

216th AAA Gun Bn—(June) Walter F. Rahn, 4165 Ransom Rd., Clarence, N.Y. 14031

304th Ord Reg't B, 2nd Bn—(Aug.) John F. Deep, 1218 West St., Utica, N.Y. 13501

310th Eng Bn, Co C—(Aug.) John Klinsky, MC 19 Westfield Rd., East Liverpool, Ohio

338th Anti-Tank Co (Italy WW2)—(Aug.) John DeLillo, 59 New Dorp Plaza, Staten Island, N.Y. 10306

342nd Mach Gun Bn, Co B—(Aug.) William M. Richards, 5953 S. Rapp St., Littleton, Colo.

349th Inf, Co H (WW1)—(Aug.) John J. Tray, 1617 E. Main St., Ottumwa, Iowa 52501

351st AA Slt Bn—(June) Philip G. Karg, 855 Grove, Hutchinson, Minn.

391st Eng Co—(July) R. J. Christman, 1665 Wellesley Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55105

436th Motor Veh Assembly Co—(Aug.) Stanley Rurka, 147 Lakeview Ave., Syracuse, N.Y.

464th Amphib Truck Co—(Aug.) William H. Derbin, 2941 Center St., Lynchburg, Va.

471st Ambulance Co (WW2)—(May) Jim Lamia, 4147 Garvey Dr., Mehlville, Mo. 63129

483rd AAA AW Bn—(June) Billy J. McGee, 2414 Rainbow Dr., Gadsden, Ala. 35901

503rd Reg't Combat Team (WW2)—(July) Wilbur Eggert, Bennett, Iowa

506th Eng, Lt Ponton Co—(June) Jorgen Moen, Box 387, La Crosse, Wis.

512th MP Bn—(June) Jim Reicks, Watervliet, Mich.

527th Lt Ponton Eng—(July) Russell Baird, 219 Outlook Dr. S.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

536th Ord. Hb Co Tank (WW2)—(Aug.) Bayard W. Peabody, 105 S. Main St., Baldwinville, Mass. 01436

557th AAA AW Bn—(May) R. M. Ellenberger, Box 108, Pine Grove Mills, Pa.

611th O.E.A.M. Bn—(Aug.) John F. Deep, 1218 West St., Utica, N.Y. 13501

661st Tank Dest Bn—(Aug.) G. H. Straley, 209 Prospect Dr., Wilmington, Del. 19803

728th Ord Co; 103rd QM Reg't, Co E—(Aug.) Samuel Kessel, R.D. 3, Gettysburg, Pa.

797th AAA Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) Harold Gendandt, Box 134, Lanark, Ill.

818th Tank Dest Bn—(Aug.) James Dalton, Jr., R. 2, Lansdale, Pa.

861st Eng Bn, Co C—(Aug.) Daniel Antonacci, 1504 N. Salina St., Syracuse, N.Y.

1127th, 1400th MP—(July) Frank Farina, 1001 Serrill Ave., Yeadon, Pa.

3482nd Ord Co—(Aug.) Ralph A. Morris, Box 1641, Rome, Ga.

Composite School Unit (WW2)—(July) Alton S. Needham, P.O. Box 11, Zullinger, Pa. 17272

Los Angeles MP—(Aug.) Novice H. Southern, 4735 1/2 Rusk Ave., Houston, Tex.

Persian Gulf Cmd—(July) George A. Thornton, 2010 S. Bunn St., Bloomington, Ill. 61701

S. Dakota Nat'l Guard, 4th Inf Reg't, Co M—(June) John F. Brown, 6500 Old Chesterbrook Rd., McLean, Va.

NAVY

8th Beach Bn—(July) Clifford L. Legerton, 263 King St., Charleston, S.C. 29401

71st Seabees—(Aug.) Eugene D. Fradette, 9515 Wayburn Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48224

91st Seabees—(June) Pete Sercombe, 515 N. Milwaukee St., Jackson, Mich. 49201

LST 391—(June) Harvey A. Fout, 986 N. Main St., Marion, Ohio 43302

LST 874—(Aug.) Frank Zurawski, Jr., 707 Hampton Ave., Toledo, Ohio 43609

Navy 157, Palermo, Sicily—(June) Andrew J. Miller, 84 Timber La., Levittown, Pa. 19054

Navy Co 182-42 (San Diego)—(Aug.) Francis J. Sweig, 1633 River St., Niagara, Wis.

Seabee Vets of America—(Aug.) Ray Garstki, 4148 W. Oakdale Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60641

Submarine Vets (WW2)—(Aug.) Ernst T. Rosing, 1409 S. East Ave., Berwyn, Ill. 60402

USS Bunker Hill (CV17)—(May) Walter R. Miller, 573 Green St., Phillipsburg, N.J.

USS Herndon (DD638)—(Aug.) Anus Schmelz, 35 Henry St., Succasunna, N.J. 07876

USS Houston—(Aug.) Marvin Tileham, Baker Hotel, Mineral Wells, Tex. 76067

USS Santa Fe (CL 60)—(Aug.) Dr. G. C. Trimm, 133 W. 18th St., Lake Charles, La.

AIR

11th Weather Sqdn (Alaska, WW2)—(Aug.) Ernie Stern, 2657 Flm St., River Grove, Ill.

31st Fighter Gp, 308th Sqdn—(July) Jack Fidler, Allen, Mich. 49227

325th Fighter Gp, Hq, 317th, 318th, 319th Sqdns (WW2)—(June) Stanley L. Wilson, Zelienoble, Pa.

467th Bomb Gp—(June) Adam Soccio, 357 Midland Ave., Garfield, N.J. 07026

2456th QM Truck Co—(July) Charles Mills, R.D. 3, Noblesville, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS

American Battleship Assoc.—(July) David C. Graham, P.O. Box 11199, San Diego, Calif.

CBI—(Aug.) Harold H. Kretchmar, P.O. Box 1749, St. Louis, Mo. 63101

LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS

Camping on Paper Lands

ARE YOU GOING camping this summer? Then don't overlook this bonanza—you now have an open invitation to go hunting and fishing, as well as camping, on 50,000-000 acres of *privately* owned forest land containing thousands of fish-filled lakes and countless miles of trout rivers and streams. Your hosts are the nation's paper companies: St. Regis, Scott, International Paper, Weyerhaeuser, Crown Zellerbach, and over 500 others.

Their "No Trespassing" signs on choice wilderness areas throughout the country have been torn down. The reason for this action traces to government activities over several years to increase the number of National Parks, with many of the likely sites on paper-producing tracts. Naturally, the paper industry as a whole and many of the states with such well-preserved forest properties resisted such proposals, and finally came up with a counterproposal to retain control of their lands but throw them open to outdoorsmen.

These tracts are in many states, north and south, with enormous acreages along the northern tier of states, particularly in New England, New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Washington.

Camping facilities vary according to the individual landowner. Some sites in the Northwest are virtually small parks with running water, kindling supplied by the forester, and flush toilets. Others are simply cleared areas on streams and lake shores. In Maine, the paper companies and the State have cooperated to establish more than 375 camping areas, supervised by the Maine Forest Service. Also, most companies will permit permanent camps and cabins to reliable individuals and clubs, leasing the site for a small annual fee. Or, if you're the rugged type and really want to get away from it all, you can pack-in and camp almost anywhere on those 50,000,000 acres. The companies supply free maps of their lands.

Reaching a company-designated site usually is easy. The paper lands are networked with over 55,000 miles of lumber roads, ranging from well maintained gravel-tops to logging paths negotiable by four-wheel-drive. You can get small trailers into many of the roads. Camping is free with few exceptions. Sometimes a company will charge a \$1 maintenance fee. And restrictions are few. You must obey the hunting and fishing laws, of course. Boats and outboards are permitted on most lakes. And you can build outdoor cooking fires. However, for your own safety in case of accident, and for advice concerning drought conditions, washed-out roads and local lumbering operations, you are asked to register with the local company forester before entering the land.

Further information can be obtained by writing: American Forest Products Industries, Inc.; 1816 N St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20001

TO CATCH TROUT in early spring, check water temperature. When the surface is between 33 and 50, fish deep with natural bait. From 50 to 55, use wet flies and nymphs. From 55 to 68, it's time for dry flies. Above this temperature, trout usually go deep during the day, surface feed at night.

FISHING LINE CUTTER attaches permanently to your rod in perfect position for use. The HareLine Cutter is a small, almost weightless (1/30th oz.), convenient,



The HareLine Cutter.

razor-sharp, stainless steel blade that cuts 100 lb. test monofilament, yet won't cut you accidentally because of its blade guard feature. It really simplifies quick changes of lures and flies. They're three for \$1 ppd from the Goldbug Co., Box 671, Carmichael, Calif., and guaranteed.

WHEN CAMPING OUT at night, use a large piece of aluminum foil for extra heat, recommends Mike Ballon of Oakland, Calif. Prop it vertically with two sticks several feet beyond, and to one side of, your fire, and angle it so it reflects the fire directly into your tent. Like having two fires!

WHEN HOT WEATHER ARRIVES, woolen socks are put aside till fall, and often they become fodder for hungry moths. To guarantee they'll still be whole come hunting season, first have them laundered, then stuff them into a clean, half-gallon wide-mouth pickle jar which you can get at any delicatessen. Add a few moth balls and screw on the cap tightly.

WHEN STILL-FISHING WITH BAIT, instead of a conventional bobber use a floating bass plug, writes Bill Baker of Heppner, Ore. Fasten your line to the eye of the plug so it will dip when you get a bite. Twitch it occasionally. You'll be surprised how often a big fish will ignore your bait but hit your plug-bobber.

SHOULD YOU LOSE your hunting dog, or have him stolen, could you describe him

adequately to the police? A simple precaution, suggests Stanley Flis of Hammond, Ind., is to take a clear photograph of him, and on the back note his name, license number, description, etc. The photo will not only help the police identify him when found, but will serve as your proof of ownership.

A WADING STAFF can save you from a dunking in fast current or on slippery rocks. To make a simple one, get a 1-inch x 4-foot aluminum tube, a 1-inch crutch tip, a bicycle handle-bar grip, a 1-inch cork, a leather boot lace. Glue the cork into one end of the tube. Slip the crutch tip over the other end. Tie the lace in a loop and fasten it to the end of the bicycle grip with the knot inside, then put the handle on the corked end. Put the loop over your wrist when using the staff. It floats, too.

WHEN OUTDOORSMEN MAKE CAMP, they often hammer nails into a tree to hang up their gear. Spare the trees, writes Dan Reinick of Milwaukee, Wis. Instead, carry a long, leather belt with holes punched in it all around. Also some bent wire hooks. Buckle it around a tree, put the hooks in the holes and you'll have the best gear hanger in the woods.

MAKE YOUR OWN ROD CASE, a narrow size to hold one rod or wide in diameter to hold several, suggests Martin Roels-gard of Onawa, Iowa. Get a cardboard tube of the desired width from a drapery or rug store, cut it to length and then get a pair of jar lids to fit tightly over the ends. Paint it, and finally varnish it to make it waterproof. You can also fasten a carrying handle to its side; tie it on just as you'd wrap a guide on a rod.

CRICKETS ARE GOOD TROUT AND PANFISH BAIT but they're not easy to get in quantity—unless you listen to Bill Brooks of Shreveport, La. The evening before he goes fishing, he moistens a slice of bread, sprinkles sugar on it and sets it out in his yard under an old board or piece of dark cloth. In the morning he gathers enough crickets from this "bait" to last a whole day's fishing.

NEW BOOK, *Treasury of Fishing Secrets*, with articles by Lee Wulff, Joe Brooks, Dan Holland, Joe Bates, Harold Blaisdell, etc. can be obtained by sending 25¢ to The Orvis Co., Manchester, Vt. With it you'll also get the new Orvis 72-page tackle catalogue.

A FIRST-RATE FRY PAN for cooking bacon and eggs on a camping trip can be made from a coat hanger and a sheet of heavy aluminum foil, reports Dan Foreman of Elyria, Ohio. Spread the hanger so it forms a square, and spread the foil over the top, wrapping its edges securely to the wire. Use the hanger's hook as a handle.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

A LOOK AT FREE CHINA TODAY

(Continued from page 10)

were placed on foreign firms taking their profits out of the country. A free trading zone was established. New foreign firms were given a five-year tax holiday, a ceiling was set on company taxes until 1970, and permanent corporate tax breaks were written into law.

Outside capital investment in industry on Taiwan rose from \$2 million in 1959 to an estimated \$50 million in 1965. Numerous small Japanese firms started the movement. Overseas Chinese from Hong Kong and Malaysia followed. Today, of 27,500 industrial plants, 80% are privately owned. By last summer the Wall Street Journal noted that favorable regulations, an abundance of labor and "Taiwan's stable, prospering economy are leading more U.S. companies . . . to build plants on the island."

The Journal noted that industrial production on Taiwan had increased 400% in 12 years while farm output doubled. It added: "These increases have pushed living standards up at a startling rate for Asia, despite one of the world's highest rates of population growth . . . Per capita income in a dozen years has increased 60%, giving the Taiwanese a standard of living exceeded in Asia only by Japan."

The Journal listed such U.S. firms as

Gulf Oil; National Distillers & Chemical; Allied Chemical; Socony Mobil; National Brewery Chemical; General Instrument and Louis Marx among those building or planning to build plants on Taiwan, to produce things ranging from synthetic fiber materials and polyesterene to toys.

Many other U.S. firms are there. Procter & Gamble makes some of its Tide on Taiwan, Singer sewing machine is there, so is Pfizer in the drug field.

The obvious secret of Taiwan's economic miracle is plain hard work flowing from an almost religious dedication to succeed that hasn't flagged in 17 years. Eighteen hours a day, seven days a week is not an uncommon voluntary work stint for many Free Chinese in a land with stifling humidity. In Taipei not long ago I saw people in threadbare clothes, but not once was I stopped by a beggar. Some looked worn out, but it was from work, not hunger. I saw youngsters in the street after midnight, not loitering but working—be it in an outdoor kitchen or selling melons. Once I saw a line of young women waiting for a cold permanent at 11 p.m. They didn't have dates, I was told. They just wanted to look neat, and their day's labors didn't let them get to it sooner.

The labors and the achievements of the Free Chinese are a point of national and individual pride. By far the greatest monument to that spirit is the Cross-Island Highway, hacked across Taiwan's mountainous spine by the hands, hammers, picks, chisels and shovels of an army of Chiang's retired soldiers. The Japanese, who occupied Taiwan from 1895 until it was returned to China by the Allies after WW2, had tried to build such a road but gave up. The rains, jungles and earthquakes of the mountains made the roadbuilding in many ways more difficult than such a project would be in the Andes or Alps. The old soldiers tackled the job voluntarily, and refused the government's offer of bulldozers and other heavy equipment as a point of pride. So they chiseled the two-lane road into endless walls of marble and rock, hacked out tunnels with pick, shovel and dynamite, and spanned plunging precipices with hand-mixed concrete. Before they finished, the road had claimed 175 victims of construction accidents, landslides and earth tremors. But the road stands there, just the same.

During the whole seventeen years of their saga in exile on Taiwan, the Free Chinese have been on a war footing. Most of Chiang's original army grew old in service and has been retired. The vet-

(Continued on page 38)

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*After you sign up, your coverage gradually reduces; see chart.



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I represent that, to the best of my knowledge, all statements and answers recorded on this application are true and complete. I agree that this application shall be a part of any insurance granted upon it under the policy. I authorize any physician or other person who has attended or examined me, or who may attend or examine me, to disclose or to testify to any knowledge thus acquired.

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3

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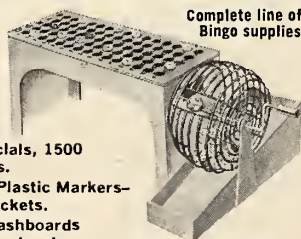
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erans were retrained to fit into the growth economy of the island. Thirty thousand veterans, once unskilled in anything but soldiering, are today operating farms, contracting, quarrying marble, growing such temperate-climate fruit as peaches and pears (formerly unknown on Taiwan) along the mountain road they built, or following trades new to them. A corps of the veterans went into civilian life as an engineering brigade which now fulfills some of the biggest heavy equipment contracts on the island. The one-time notion that, when Chiang's army grew old, Taiwan would be ripe for conquest from the mainland fell afoul of the birth rate that soared with the economy. Taiwan is today one of the youngest nations on earth. Forty-five percent of the population is 14 years old or younger, 54% is 19 or younger, although the average life expectancy (more than 65 years) is far greater than in many Asiatic nations. One in every five people on Taiwan is a student. Forty-three colleges, universities and junior colleges have sprung up, and Taiwan's 60,000 college students (including 10,000 Overseas Chinese youngsters) represent a ratio of college attendance to population twice that of Britain's.

The roughly 6 million youngsters who were born on Taiwan share with their elders the conviction that the Chinese mainland is their home and they will return there some day. As they become of military age, they reinforce and rejuvenate Taiwan's 600,000-man armed forces, which, in discipline, skill and dedication, are considered to be the elite of Asia. The threat of their invasion of the mainland is constantly tying up half of Peking's 3 million troops. Taiwan's readiness, even eagerness, to battle the Communists is a significant factor in Red China's reluctance to commit its troops in Vietnam or in a new adventure in Korea or elsewhere.

RECOVERY OF THE mainland is a constant preoccupation of most Free Chinese. Almost to the last man and woman I found them convinced that mainland recovery is their best hope for national survival. With Red China sworn to swallow them, they look upon attack as their best defense, and are certain that to soften their aggressive posture would invite a Communist attack. Meanwhile, they maintain that if they could establish a beachhead on the mainland and hold it against attack, the Communist regime would begin to crumble from within. Most of the mainland masses, they say, are prisoners of an ideology they abhor—and the masses would like to see the Nationalists topple the Communist dictatorship. A young officer I spoke to said

that Chinese history is full of unpopular regimes collapsing, in spite of seeming great power, in the face of a few reverses. He agreed fully with the claim of top officials that one or two successful Free Chinese battles on the mainland, and the holding of a beachhead for three months, would bring the masses to their support and start the disintegration of the presently well-disciplined Red Chinese army.

Few outsiders see "mainland recovery" as anything but a distant dream. But the Taiwanese claim better intelligence on the state of the mainland masses. Among the Free Chinese are natives of every province in China, and they say that today they have agents living as natives in 27 of the mainland provinces. It is an open secret that the Taiwanese regularly overfly the mainland with U-2 spy planes purchased from the United States. In recent years four were shot down by the Reds, but they continue to fly. American foreknowledge of the Red Chinese nuclear weapons development is attributed to the Free Chinese intelligence network in China.

EVEN THE NATIONALISTS concede that they could not seize and hold a mainland beachhead today without the protective umbrella of the U.S. 7th Fleet, without U.S. material support or without the psychological advantage of a U.S. alliance. But they are not only willing, but eager, to do their own fighting on the mainland. While they have no hope that the United States will embark on such a venture with them as a matter of choice, they are virtually certain that the course of events in Asia will afford unexpected and even unpreventable opportunities, for which they propose to be ready.

On the top level, a 2,000-man board of strategists and specialists, known as the War Region Services Team, shapes and reshapes the plans for mainland recovery. Its director, Gen. Ho Yin-chin, outlined the basic stages for me:

(1) Protection of Taiwan in an open war with the Communists, and full mobilization of men and resources for counterattack;

(2) Temporary military administration of the occupied mainland, including immediate recruitment of local populations into Nationalist ranks, and

(3) Postwar national reconstruction on the mainland, from the central government down to the last provincial office.

Special brigades—natives of or specialists in the mainland areas they would occupy—constantly train for their occupation and reconstruction duties.

The Free Chinese armed forces, though one-sixth the size of the Red

Chinese forces, are formidable for their purpose. In relation to population, they are the equivalent of a standing army of 9 million in the United States. In order to outnumber them significantly in an invasion of, say, the Fukien Coast, the Red Chinese would have to meet the challenge of how well they could maintain mastery over their own people and protect their long borders if they withdrew their best troops from vast areas. Their problem is not unlike that of Hitler when we planned to invade Normandy in WW2.

Gen. Wallace Greene, Jr., Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, recently witnessed a 200-man Taiwan Marine exercise assault on an "enemy" beach bunker. "The battalion," he said, "performed tasks required of a Marine amphibious assault team, a British Commando unit and a German Alpine mountain-climbing troop, all at the same time."

A typical Nationalist soldier is under 20 years of age, highly literate, probably a weapons specialist. He has tough jungle training behind him and a hated image of mainland Communist usurpers before him. Each year, 200,000 youngsters rejuvenate the force. A half million are in active reserve. Another million men with solid military training in the past could be mustered fast during general mobilization.

The army can handle Nike-Hercules missiles. Most of its divisions are fully motorized. The 80,000-man Air Force counts several thousand highly trained pilots who are currently phasing out F-104G fighters, replacing them with supersonic F5As to meet the MIG 21 Communist challenge. The 600 Nationalist jets supplement American air power on the Pescadore Islands, Okinawa and Guam.

TAIWAN'S 80,000-man navy shares policing duties in Taiwan Strait with the U.S. 7th Fleet. The two navies are fairly well integrated, with the Free Chinese concentrating mainly on combat escort, anti-submarine and anti-mine warfare, and amphibious operations. Militarily, Taiwan is a cork in Mao Tse-tung's throat.

Ever since the Reds failed to take Quemoy by direct invasion in 1949, and by trying to bombard it out of existence in 1958, a "polite war" has been waged about this island whose Taiwanese guns command the mainland harbor of Amoy, as well as its sister island of Matsu controlling the mouth of the Ming River. On "uneven" days there is shelling back and forth, to the tune of about 50 shells from each side loaded with propaganda leaflets. On "even" days there is no shelling by either side. A Free Chinese pilot flew me into Quemoy (which the Tai-

wanese call Kinmen) on a "no shelling" day—but even so he took no chances and our twin-engined transport was barely skimming the waves to duck enemy radar as we came in. The airstrip is long and surprisingly unscarred, despite the fact that Red guns could easily smash it within hours. The reason is that the Amoy harbor approaches and the large Communist railroad depot there could be as easily destroyed from Quemoy, so that surface facilities on each side are hostage to those on the other. There's little else on the surface of Quemoy that's worthy of attack. It offers a pastoral picture of a rural community with some heavily camouflaged fortifications, but no soldiers in sight.

THE OTHER Quemoy is the underground redoubt, where some 100,000 crack troops live, sleep, train and play for from six months to a year at a stretch, with their heavy guns trained on the mainland to repel another enemy attack, or become the springboard for the long awaited "mainland recovery."

The command post of the island is in a huge cave auditorium with thick stone walls which can double as a theater and field hospital.

On Quemoy, I saw hundreds of sunburned frogmen planning and rehearsing daily underwater chores under enemy guns and field glasses. At night, groups of them carefully dodge Quemoy's underwater booby traps, and cross over to the shore to pierce similar defenses on the Communist side. They probe the enemy shore line, engage in hit-run missions against strategic targets or simply vanish among the teeming mainland masses to collect military intelligence. Some of them report back in due time. Others—equipped with clothes, ration cards and identification papers, as well as the appearance and dialects of the people of the provinces—join Communist communes with tens of thousands of ever-shifting, restless mainlanders. They contact malcontents, potential revolutionary leaders, and men who could be counted on to fight in the hour of need.

In the early 1950s few such agents survived. But military intelligence officers told me that nowadays discipline on the mainland is so slack that the number of trained Nationalist underground contacts in Red China runs into many thousands.

Over a million Chinese women have received military training, and quite a few Chinese WACs serve on Quemoy. Nor have they been "defeminized" in the military. While they can toss hand grenades as well as the men, they also mend socks for frontline troops, dress wounds and in other ways bring the woman's touch to the lonely outpost. I chatted

(Continued on page 40)

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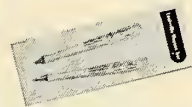


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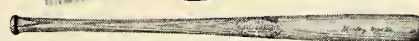
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A LOOK AT FREE CHINA TODAY

(Continued from page 39)

with two WACs on Quemoy, Major Lian Ti-yung, 32, and Captain Hu Yung-ti, 27 and a mother of two. Both outrank their soldier husbands. Theirs is a volunteer stint. Captain Hu told me: "We stay on Quemoy six months, some of the boys remain up to a year. Many of them are volunteers too. Discipline is iron, and there is little or no grumbling. The men realize that frequent rotation under Communist guns is impossible, so they take hardship quietly."

THE NATIONALISTS feel so secure on Quemoy that President Chiang Kai-shek has been a frequent visitor there. Today, at 78 and straight as a ramrod, Chiang remains the only "natural leader" of the Free Chinese and their aspirations. Yet, unlike many Asian nations—particularly the newer ones—Taiwan has an enormous corps of able leadership. Its government bureaus and agencies, as well as its industry and public institutions, are in the hands of thousands of top flight executives—virtually the cream of the one-time government of mainland China, now reinforced by new ranks of junior executives out of the colleges. By contrast, Sukarno—the head of Indonesia's government—has often been taken up with such things as approving who would be sent as a guide to the United Nations, a routine matter that would be layers of government apart from Chiang on Taiwan.

Today, Chiang's health seems unflagging, and his working schedule is as rigid and precise as a Swiss watch. He remains the living symbol of a China that refuses to be conquered.

Now in her mid-60's, Madame Chiang Kai-shek is an Asian legend. She has lived out of suitcases, fighting Chinese warlords, Japanese invaders and Communist enslavers. A missionary by spirit, a revolutionary by trade, a chain smoker by habit and obstinate by necessity, Madame can ooze charm or lash out in burning anger. She is the only woman who once ran her husband's air force. A Wellesley graduate, life turned her into a tough political infighter, and she is credited with a large role in her husband's major decisions. Madame sits in on diplomatic audiences, runs the WACs, is the country's principle trouble-shooter and at the same time remains the chief depository of traditional Chinese culture, charm and poise.

THE PRESERVATION of Chinese culture in the face of Communist attempts to crase its centuries-old character is a major platform of the Free Chinese world position. Today, overseas Chinese, of whom there are millions around the globe, look to Taiwan as the repository

of their heritage. Thousands of them come to Taipei each year to celebrate the Sun Yat-sen revolution against the empire in 1911, in which Chiang first rose to national prominence. Last November, as it became evident in the United Nations that the time was drawing near when UN votes might cast the Free Chinese out of that organization in favor of the mainland Communists, Taiwan's ambassador, Liu Chieh, included in a lengthy recounting of the crimes of the Communists the following passage:

"... the Chinese Communist creed of force and violence is alien to the peaceful traditions of the Chinese people who, imbued with the spirit of Confucianism, practice the doctrine of the golden mean, abjure fanaticism, and abhor war. The basic traits of the Chinese character are reasonableness, moderation and tolerance. This is the reason why we say that the Chinese Communists are un-Chinese in character and un-Chinese in purpose, and as such are not qualified to represent the Chinese people in this international organization. . . ."

And on Taiwan, Nancy Yu-huang, whom we quoted earlier, held the preservation of Chinese culture high on the list of Free Chinese aspirations and achievements, as she wrote:

"The Peiping regime has cut itself away from the main Chinese historical stream and has thrown overboard all traditional cultural and moral values. Gone is the family system. Gone are filial piety, the sanctity of marriage, fraternal love between brothers and sisters and the entire Confucian system of human conduct and morals. In their stead the communists have enthroned the Party and the State and have taught blind obedience to the party line . . . The individual is submerged, and his dignity, which we Chinese value as much as Westerners do, is non-existent under communist dispensation . . . But Chinese civilization and culture have not disappeared from the earth. Though the Reds try to eradicate every vestige of [mainland] Chinese civilization and culture, increasing numbers of foreign students and tourists have been coming to Taiwan to witness the fact that here they can see and experience the best elements of our cultural values, in schools and colleges, in libraries and museums, in families, in conversation with friends or strangers. They go home to tell of the miracle that has been wrought by 12 million freedom-loving Chinese in the short space of 17 years, on a war-torn island turned into a prosperous and stable community, still preserving an image of China and the Chinese as a civilized nation and a respectable member of the family of nations."

THE END

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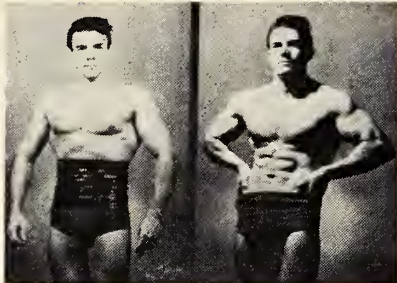
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FIGHT CANCER



AMERICA IS GUILTY OF EVERYTHING: TRUE OR FALSE?

(Continued from page 15)

inations. These resources are attendant to the spiritual needs of 120,965,238 members.

No matter how he cuts the facts, the Guilt Pleader simply can't tell us that 121 million people have taken the action of joining a church because they don't believe in God!

Neither can he accuse us of making it all a matter of empty lip service. The three great religious divisions in this nation, Catholic, Protestant and Jewish, have one tenet in common—the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man. This tenet has been taken out of the realm of the ideal and put into actual practice at least to the extent that we all live together. That's a magnificent step forward in the long, bloody history of religious bigotry and persecution.

The generalized indictments hurled at us by the guilt pleaders omit a preponderance of truth.

Of course we are materialistic. Made of flesh and bone material, man must take the material world into full account as long as he walks and dreams and aspires on it. We share a common material desire with all people to carve a safer and more enjoyable way of life from our immediate environment. Indeed, though the Guilt Pleader may accuse us of materialism on Monday, if you tune in to him on Tuesday he may be accusing us of not adding enough to the material wants of the rest of the world. It is true that we are only No. 1 in giving our substance away among all nations of all times.

As a materialist the American has scored two notable points. He has produced an unrivaled abundance, although there are other places on this planet richer in natural resources. His attitude toward sharing his material substance is unique in the history of nations.

When great catastrophe, be it earthquake, flood or famine, strikes any spot on this globe, the first (and often the only) material relief to arrive will bear a made-in-U.S.A. label.

We are the materialists who produced the Peace Corps, and who fed friend and foe alike in the aftermath of two gigantic wars.

The evidence indicates that the American habit is to give to, not take from. Our heart may not be as large as our pocketbook, but it surely has managed to loosen the purse strings.

To charge that our charitable acts were all based on materialistic, cynical, political considerations is a ridiculous insult. We have not only opened the American larder when there was no hope or expectation of repayment; we have opened it when it was politically inconvenient to do so.

And let it be remembered that we were an intact giant a few, short years back when the rest of the world lay in shambles. We alone possessed an atomic arsenal. At such an auspicious moment is there, or has there ever been, any other world power which would have forsworn conquest and world domination?

Or has there previously been a majority which would rise up and, in struggle and travail with itself, seek to guarantee all its own blessings to all minorities?

The American of today, as revealed by the facts, must of necessity be the



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"That old saying is right—Life can begin at forty!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

product of some rather stalwart men, plucky wives and mothers, and youngsters worthy of the future.

We have our problems; and may it always be so. Only the lost soul totally surrendered to despair or the body lying in the grave has no problems.

But let's face these problems and contend with them as Americans conscious of their worth and heritage, not as the guilt-ridden, apologetic bumbler that the Guilt Pleader would make of us.

If we have our status symbols it is because we, too, harbor the universal human desire to measure our efforts and achievements in the game of living.

Perhaps, in the final analysis, the Guilt Pleader is a status symbol. Only a great nation inhabited by a great people could afford or tolerate him.

THE END

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AFTER THE MOON, THEN WHAT?

DRAFT DEFERMENTS.

CURBING HARASSMENT BY PHONE.

DATELINE WASHINGTON



Space race results of 1965 and early 1966 indicate that the Russians may get their man to the moon before our astronauts accomplish the feat, hopefully to be achieved by 1970.

In recent months the Russians have done so much and so well in the space field that it is now clear, according to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Chief James E. Webb, the Soviets have a continuing major commitment to a large-scale, long-term program beyond the landing on the moon, which the Russians will probably attempt this year. Thus, even while attempts are being made in Congress to prune the NASA multi-billion dollar budget, and while some pooh-poo the moon race, Webb is urging the United States to make plans and commitments today which go beyond the lunar manned landing, lest the reds forge ahead unchallenged.

The Russians have successfully developed a new rocket, twice as powerful as our own Saturn 1B, and capable of hurling 50,000 pounds of spacecraft into orbit. It will be 1967 before the United States can equal and surpass this thrust with the Saturn V booster.

A sweeping review of 1-A draft deferments is under way among the nation's 4,000 local Selective Service boards in a move to provide military manpower for the increasing U.S. troop commitment to Vietnam. The current pool of available men, 19 to 26, is expected to be depleted by this summer.

With a monthly draft call of 30,000 to 40,000--stimulating the voluntary enlistment of about as many more--the local boards are tightening up on deferments. For deferred students, as in the case of the Korean war, a special test will be made available in May and June so that the scores, as well as the class grades, can be taken into consideration by the draft boards.

Selective service is our nation's oldest method of raising the armed forces. The modern Selective Service System was set up in the summer of 1940, and since that time has been, for the most part, directed by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey.

A move to curb harassment by telephone, a growing manifestation of the "sick" civilization, through federal controls is getting increasing attention from Congress.

Some 375,000 complaints from anguished victims are registered annually with the U.S. phone companies, but perhaps as many other recipients of threats and obscenities suffer in silence.

Sen. Edward V. Long (D-Mo.), after studying this complex dilemma, has prepared a bill (S. 3072) which clamps federal penalties not only on the voiced threat of violence and the obscene suggestion, but also covers the nasty trick of repeatedly calling a number and hanging up without a word.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES:

PRESSURE ON THE ENEMY

"We are now in the fifth round (of a 10-round war). The enemy is groggy . . . We must keep the pressure on . . . so that there is no question but what they must give up." Brig. Gen. Ellis W. Williamson, commanding 173rd Airborne Brigade in Vietnam.

HANOI OBJECTIVE

"The purpose of the Hanoi camp is perfectly clear . . . to absorb the 15,000,000 people of South Viet Nam into a single Communist state under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh . . ." Gen. Maxwell Taylor, former U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam.

OWLS WANTED

"I'm not very keen for doves or hawks. I think we need more owls." Sen. George Aiken (R-Vt.)

JUGGLING ACT

"... alongside our ties of sincere friendship with (Red) China, we are developing friendly relations with the U.S. on the one hand, and the U.S.S.R. on the other." President Ayub Khan of Pakistan.

DEFLATING INFLATION

"We have seen too many expansions turned into recessions by slamming down too hard on the brakes." Sec'y of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler.

INFERIORITY COMPLEX

"The truth is we have no intention of allowing ourselves to become a new under-developed nation." Charles Lucet, French Ambassador to U.S.

NOISY WAR

"The war on poverty . . . will continue to be noisy, visible, dirty, uncomfortable and sometimes politically unpopular." Sargent Shriver, director, Office of Economic Opportunity.

believed they had been attacked by a circle of aggressive enemies, Lt. Col. Ernest Swinton of British Headquarters in France, in October 1914, composed a leaflet giving the Allied viewpoint. The Royal Air Force dropped 25,000 copies of it in German over the enemy. His superiors frowned on the idea and Swinton turned his energies to invention of the armored tank which earned him knighthood and major general rank.

German leaflets, air-dropped the next month, urged Indian troops in France to rebel. They were addressed only to the Mohammedans (instead of both Mohammedans and Hindus) and written in Hindi (the language of the Hindus alone) instead of the common Urdu, so were entirely futile. Soon all the Allies were dropping leaflets back at the Ger-

come of this and there was no international law on the subject. On October 17, 1917, two British airmen, Capt. E. Scholtz, pilot, and Lt. H. C. Wookey, observer, were shot down near Cambrai, France. Finding in their plane leaflets "describing the favorable conditions in English prison camps and intended to induce German soldiers to desert," the Germans court-martialed the two. Four British airmen tried earlier had been acquitted, but Captain Scholtz and Lieutenant Wookey were sentenced to ten years at hard labor.

While the British Government protested, the Germans for all practical purposes achieved their aim. When the Berlin wireless announced the sentence on January 27, 1918, the British ordered leaflet drops limited to balloons and into

prived of their rights as prisoners of war. . . ."

American leaflets, meanwhile, added importantly to the woes of the German High Command in the closing months of the war. Some came from the London and Paris representatives of George Creel's Committee on Public Information, but the bulk were originated by Capt. Heber Blankenhorn and a small but brilliant staff of Military Intelligence Officers working in Room 65, on the floor above General Pershing's offices at Chaumont, Haute-Marne. The group included Capt. Walter Lippmann and Lts. Charles Merz, Ludlow Griscom, George Ifft, William F. Miltenberger and E.M. Wooley. On the Italian front was Lt. Walter Wanger, the future movie producer.

THEY BEGAN TURNING out leaflets on August 28, 1918. Most were printed in Paris and distributed to field stations at Bar-le-Duc and Toul. They were delivered to the Germans via shells, U.S. airmen and balloons. The last were British-made, paper affairs, about six feet long and inflated by hydrogen, that carried four pounds of leaflets strung on a slow-burning, 12-inch fuse in a way that dropped them in small batches over a wide area. These balloons were released from trucks that followed the front.

Some leaflets depicted the growing size of the American Army in France, others mapped the wiping out of the St. Mihiel salient, some listed the Allies' war aims as stated by President Wilson, but the most effective of all was one known as "the invitation to breakfast." This was an exact reproduction of the German Army field postal card and (in German) said:

"Write the address of your family upon this card, and if you are captured by the Americans, give it to the first officer who questions you. He will make it his business to forward it in order that your family may be reassured concerning your situation."

(On the reverse side:)

"Do not worry about me. The war is over for me. I have good food. The American Army gives its prisoners the same food as its own soldiers: Beef, white bread, potatoes, beans, prunes, coffee, butter, tobacco, etc."

Leaflets like this worried the Germans so much that they paid their soldiers to turn them in. A soldier received 3 marks for the first example of a leaflet turned in and 30 pfennigs for each additional piece. As they undoubtedly read the leaflets before turning them in, this probably served to focus attention on them. Some 300,000 were cashed in during July and around 1,100,000 in September. In that month Hindenburg closed an address with an appeal to the German soldiers



"Here comes last place in the rat race."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

mans, though the British would not allow their planes to make special flights to do so. "Their contents were nearly always the same," wrote Adolf Hitler later in "Mein Kampf," "namely: that distress in Germany was growing more and more; that the duration of the war would be endless. . . . In every section of the trenches where there were Bavarians, it persistently made front against Prussia by asserting that the latter was the real culprit and solely responsible for the entire war. . . . The hostile propaganda began to show decided success as early as the year 1916."

Coincident with America's entry into the war, the German High Command announced in April 1917, that captured leaflet-dropping aviators would be court-martialed and, if convicted, shot. Back in 1907, a Hague conference had proposed outlawing the dropping of anything from aircraft, but nothing had

every British plane on the Western Front went a card reading: "No printed or written matter for air distribution is to be carried in this machine. H. A. Lawrence, Lieutenant-General, Chief of the General Staff, British Armies in France."

The Kaiser pardoned Scholtz and Wookey in April after a British note threatened reprisals. They were moved from the Rheinbach criminal prison to an ordinary prisoner-of-war camp at Karlsruhe. The Germans withdrew their order that airmen with leaflets were to be tried, but not until November 10, the day before the war ended, was Lawrence's order overruled. The legality of aerial leaflets was settled at The Hague in 1923, when the Commission of Jurists wrote: "Article 21—The use of aircraft for the purpose of disseminating propaganda shall not be treated as an illegitimate means of warfare. Members of the crews of such aircraft must not be de-

and civilians to resist the "poisonous leaflets."

Of the thousands of prisoners who passed through the examining cage of a single American corps during the first fortnight of the Meuse-Argonne campaign, the Stars and Stripes reported later, "one out of every three had our propaganda in his pocket." Good propaganda, said the London Times, "probably saved a year of war . . . thousands of millions in money and probably at least a million lives." Some of the officers involved returned to fame: Merz to become editor of the New York Times; Lippmann to become a syndicated columnist, Griscom to become an ornithologist at Harvard and a bird-watching confidant of President F.D. Roosevelt. Blankenhorn worked for the National Labor Relations Board. In WW2, he became a Lieutenant Colonel assigned to the Office of War Information and was the only American officer in propaganda work in both wars.

Allied leaflet operations in World War 2 were vaster and more complex, but despite many handicaps eventually proved their value. German propaganda, like German arms, at first seemed to sweep everything before it. Mindful of the success of Allied propaganda in the previous war, Hitler was prepared. Leaflets helped take over Czechoslovakia and defeat France. Frenchmen were reminded that the British burned Joan of Arc, imprisoned Napoleon, and were showered with leaflets showing their wives being seduced by English soldiers. When the Germans attacked Russia, they boasted that their armies included volunteers from every country in Europe, ranging from French "Charlemagne" and Spanish "Blue" Divisions to a handful of English traitors called the British Free Corps.

Some early British leaflets were silly. One to rally North African Arabs to the Allied cause, according to one writer, when translated from the Arabic—written for the British by tea merchant Mohammed Ali—was found to say "Buy Mohammed Ali's Green Tea." Psywar Society scholars, however, have found no trace of such a leaflet. It is probably just a yarn. But the Air Ministry did object to the first leaflets, saying that if their planes were to carry them the Ministry should have a say in their preparation and use. They won this argument and stocks of leaflets of which they disapproved were reduced to pulp. Some leaflets that blew back to England were criticized so roughly that the British began classifying them as "secret" even though they had been dropped over the enemy. Good leaflets as well as the bad were hidden from the homefront.

There was also the burden of "Unconditional Surrender," a Roosevelt-Churchill policy which General Eisenhower and

many others now agree was a mistake that prolonged the war. It sharply limited propaganda promises. After some confusion, U.S. propaganda outside the Americas was entrusted to the Office of War Information, the overseas branch of which was headed by Robert E. Sherwood, famous playwright. The British had the British Broadcasting Company, the Ministry of Information and a secret political intelligence department in the Foreign Office in charge of propaganda to enemy and enemy-occupied countries, but gave leadership to a new Political Warfare Executive, headed by Sir Robert H. Bruce Lockhart, author of "British Agent" and other books.

Most of the 5,997,000,000 leaflets showered on the continent from the United Kingdom were prepared by the OWI and PWE in London. Sir Robert wrote some. The 422nd Bombardment Squadron, commanded by Lt. Col. Earle J. Aber of Racine, Wis., alone dropped 1,758,000,000, and its armament officer, Capt. (later Col.) James L. Monroe invented the Monroe leaflet bomb, a laminated wax cylinder that concentrated 80,000 leaflets in a square mile. In 1945, this special leaflet squadron was increased to 21 aircraft and 24 crews and redesignated the 406th. It flew 2,334 sorties, lost three planes and 16 airmen, including Colonel Aber. He was killed by "friendly flak" over England on March 4, 1945, returning from a mission to the Netherlands.

LEAFLETS ALSO WERE produced in the field where, if the theater commander believed in it, psychological warfare units were composed of intelligence officers and specialists from OWI, PWE and sometimes other agencies. The biggest was at General Eisenhower's Supreme Headquarters and at its peak included 4,600 British and Americans.* Known first as the Psychological Warfare Branch, then Division (G-6), this was commanded by Maj. Gen. Robert A. McClure, an intelligence officer who had been attaché in London; and Col. Charles B. Hazeltine, a cavalry officer. Charles D. Jackson of "Time" was the top civilian deputy. A Vienna-educated New Yorker, Maj. Marvin F. Herz, was chief leaflet writer. He became a Foreign Service Officer and is First Sec'y of the American Embassy in Teheran.

Many of the billions of leaflets were air-borne newspapers publishing truthful accounts of the war in the languages of the occupied countries and also in German. The OWI produced *L'Amerique en Guerre* (America At War) in French and *Sternenbanner* (Stars and

[Continued on page 46]

*Its work was described by Frederick C. Painton in "Fighting With Confetti," American Legion Magazine, December 1943.

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you must be working in the North Woods.



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THE WAR OF THE LEAFLETS — OLD AND NEW

(Continued from page 45)

Stripes) in German, both on good paper and often using color. The British had openly identified "white" newspapers for the French and Germans and also *Nachrichten fur die Truppe* (News for the Troops), a German paper with no source listed ("gray"). Similar Japanese-language newspapers already were being distributed by U.S. aircraft in the Pacific.

Very numerous were the "safe conduct" or "surrender passes." At the suggestion of Professor Linebarger (then an Army major assigned to OWI), these began to be printed like official documents in green or orange ink in 1942. They were revised continually on the basis of experience. By the end of the war, as Leo J. Margolin, an OWI man, wrote in "Paper Bullets," a surrender pass was a cross between "a gilt edge bond and a college diploma." Supporting the surrender idea were all sorts of pictures showing prisoners being well treated, also maps and pictures of devastation designed to discourage enemy soldiers. The "passes" were very effective in North Africa and Italy.

A type of leaflet urging malingering, sometimes headlined "Better a few weeks ill than all your life dead" was probably the most popular of a vast category of mischief-making items. Others included counterfeit ration coupons, stamps, currency, newspapers, documents and private letters. The "better a few weeks ill" appeal, which was used by both sides in many languages, gave soldiers precise directions for faking amoebic dysentery, eczema and many other maladies with the aim of being sent to the rear or home by their own military doctors. Such leaflets were tossed at Americans at Anzio without result but may have had some effect elsewhere. Reginald G. Auckland, editor of "The Falling Leaf," has heard that some were used later in peacetime to cheat the British National Health Service of sick pay and benefits.

The Japanese attacked Southeast Asia, the Philippines and Hong Kong with leaflets as well as bullets. One dropped over Hong Kong showed an Indian riding an elephant and "John Bull" riding an Indian. Singapore was bombed with a faked order of Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell calling for British forces to surrender to the Japanese. To promote friction between Americans and Australians, the Japanese bombarded the latter in New Guinea with handsomely printed leaflets showing Yankee soldiers leaping into bed with Australian women. The Marine Museum at Quantico, Va., cherishes some examples of these.

American leaflets did not fall on Japan in quantity until 1945 but then helped

to write history.* The Japanese will never forget them. On August 4, the 20th Air Force dropped 720,000 leaflets on a dozen Japanese cities, warning that they would be wiped out. On August 6, three of the dozen cities were hit by conventional bombs and Hiroshima was blasted by the atom bomb. Soviet Russia declared war on Japan on August 8. An atom bomb was dropped next day on Nagasaki and leaflets telling of Russia's entry into the war and the atom bomb were rained on Japanese cities.

On August 10, the Japanese Govern-



—and two also-rans!

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

ment offered to surrender under the Potsdam Declaration if Emperor Hirohito could retain his throne. This was sent to Washington via the Swiss Government and carried by Domei in its overseas Morse code newscast, but not on Japanese domestic broadcast frequencies. The whole world except the Japanese knew about it. On August 11, Sec'y of State James Byrnes replied that the Emperor and the Japanese Government would have to be subject to the commander of the occupation forces. The Japanese cabinet began to debate this with War Minister Anami and some others opposing acceptance.

As hours passed with no word from Japan, Washington authorities decided to make a leaflet of the messages (they had been broadcast by short wave but the Japanese jammed them). An English-language text drafted by the OWI and modified slightly by the State Department was telephoned from Washing-

*Leaflets simulating Kiri leaves, which according to Japanese mythology portend death if they fall prematurely, were prepared for General Doolittle's raid on Tokyo in 1942. But Prof. James M. Merrill of Whittier College, Calif., historian of the attack, has no evidence of their use. If any reader can say what happened to them it will be a contribution to history.

ton to Honolulu where OWI Nisei staffers translated it into Japanese characters on a big placard. This was cut into four quarters and each radiophotod to Saipan. There it was assembled and printed as a leaflet.

"To the Japanese People," it began. "These American planes are not dropping bombs on you today. They are dropping these leaflets instead because the Japanese Government has offered to surrender, and every Japanese has a right to know the terms of that offer and the reply made to it by the United States Government on behalf of itself, the British, the Chinese, and the Russians. Your government now has a chance to end the war immediately." The texts followed.

At dawn on August 14, B-29's dropped 3 million copies of this leaflet over Tokyo and seven other Japanese cities. In Tokyo, some fluttered into the courtyard of the Imperial Palace. A chamberlain picked up one—a guard started to stop him but bowed instead—and took it to Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and Imperial Adviser. At 8:30 a.m., he took it to Emperor Hirohito and urged immediate action lest die-hard war extremists, learning from the leaflets that surrender was being considered, assassinate those who had been working for peace.

The Emperor immediately ordered a meeting of the Supreme Council, which included other leaders as well as the Cabinet members who had been unable to agree. They assembled at 10:50 a.m. in the underground air-raid shelter adjoining the Imperial Library. Few were in court dress. Some had been summoned so hastily that they even had to borrow coats from their secretaries.

"I cannot endure the thought of letting my people suffer any longer," announced the Emperor. "A continuation of the war would bring death to tens, perhaps even hundreds of thousands of persons. The whole nation would be reduced to ashes. It is my desire that you, my Ministers of State, accede to my wishes and accept the Allies proposal."

They did and that evening he recorded an Imperial Rescript calling on all Japanese to surrender. The War Minister committed hara-kiri and, as Kido feared, extremists attempted to destroy the recording at Radio Tokyo and the Imperial Palace. Some airmen from Atsugi, 25 miles southwest, flew over Tokyo dropping leaflets reading: "Don't surrender. Don't believe the Imperial Rescript. It's a counterfeit."

But next day at noon, August 15, after the Japanese national anthem and an introduction by Premier Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, Emperor Hirohito's words were broadcast. His people obeyed them and the war was over. THE END

PERSONAL

**CARS: SALES—SAFETY.
MORE SCHOOL HOMEWORK.
PERMANENT-PRESS CLOTHES.**

Here's how the motoring season, now getting under way, shapes up:

- **New-car** sales will continue at such a clip that 1966 could top 1965's high mark of 9.3 million. The big demand is in the medium and high-priced lines, largely because 1) trade-ins are liberal inasmuch as the used-car market, too, is booming, and 2) new-car prices—unlike most other prices—haven't gone up much.

- There will be **fewer gasoline bargains** this summer than in a long time. The price wars that traditionally blossom in hot weather will be at a minimum for the simple reason that most oil companies figure they are too expensive to be worthwhile.

Meantime, Detroit busily is adding a flock of safety features to the 1967 models that will appear next fall. Among them:

All cars will have improved brake systems, four-way safety flashes, standardized bumper heights and more glare-free surfaces. General Motors and American Motors will feature collapsible steering columns, while Ford and Chrysler will have "deep dish" steering wheels. GM also will have shoulder-belt anchorages.

(In the following year [1968 models] the safety trend again will be stepped up, if for no other reason than that the General Services Administration is proposing that cars for Government use must have: window and door controls that can't injure a driver in a crash; head rests to prevent whiplash; stronger fuel tanks, and more padding.

Obviously, future car prices will reflect these additions.)

★ ★ ★

If your kids tell you that their teachers are making them work harder, believe it. Stiffer and stiffer college requirements are causing the secondary schools to step up homework noticeably. Here's about par for the course today (based on a survey by Nation's Schools):

Kindergarten through third grade: Occasional home spelling exercises, plus a short paper or speech.

Grades four through six: By now homework may amount to almost an hour a night, usually in spelling and arithmetic, plus some make-up chores.

Grades seven and eight: Between one and two hours of work a night in English, math, social studies, science and foreign languages.

Grade nine: Between two and three hours every night in all subjects.

Grades 10-12: One-and-a-half to four hours nightly in all subjects.

★ ★ ★

The big new development in the clothing industry this season—and probably for many to come—is "permanent press." It's just what the name says—a crease permanently imbedded in fabric so that ironing is eliminated.

Right now permanent-press garments include boys' suits, non-wool slacks, work clothes, dresses, sportswear, raincoats and shirts. Some types of permanent-press men's business suits will appear next fall (but not in the expensive lines, where alterations are considered a problem). Also on the futures list: sheets, pillowcases and piece goods for home sewing.

Note this about the new wrinkleless fabrics:

- Permanent-press items usually cost from \$1 to \$10 more than those made of standard fabrics.

- **Tumble-drying**—not drip-drying—is recommended when the garments are washed. This, incidentally, is causing major washing-machine makers (Whirlpool, Maytag) to introduce special cycles on their washers and dryers.

- **Permanent-press fabrics are blends**—either of natural fibers and synthetics or two synthetics. The "press" is put into them by chemical impregnation followed by "curing" in ovens that "bake" the shape in. By now, there's little doubt that the crease actually will stay put.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

Painful hemorrhoids?

All too often, humans who sit and stand pay the price of vertical posture. Sitting and standing combine with the force of gravity to produce extra pressure on veins and tissues in and around the rectal area. The result may be painful, itching or burning hemorrhoids.

The first thought of hemorrhoid sufferers is to relieve their pain and discomfort. However, of the products most often used for hemorrhoids, some contain no pain-killing agent at all... others have one too weak to provide necessary relief... and still others provide only lubrication.

Now at last there is a formulation which concentrates on pain. It actually has over 8 times more pain-killing power than the topical anesthetic most commonly used in hemorrhoid remedies. 8 times the power to ease the itching, pain, and burning of hemorrhoids.

The name of this product is Nupercainal. Nupercainal starts to work on contact. Provides prolonged relief from pain. Soothes and lubricates.

When you suspect you have hemorrhoids, check with your doctor. If hemorrhoids are the cause of your discomfort, chances are he'll recommend Nupercainal.

Nupercainal is available without prescription at professional pharmacies everywhere. Ask for ointment or new suppositories with free pocket-pack. (Say New-per-cane-all.)

Nupercainal®

over 8 times more pain-killing power



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INTERESTING READING FOR MAY



David Sarnoff.

DAVID SARNOFF, by Eugene Lyons. HARPER & ROW, NEW YORK, N.Y., \$6.95.

In a sense this biography of David Sarnoff is also a history of the electronics industry and of the Radio Corporation of America, the company that played such a dominant role in its development and growth.

Beginning with Sarnoff's difficult and poverty-ridden childhood, the author presents us with a personality whose vision, energy and fortitude carried him to greatness in electronic communications.

Sarnoff and the world of communications joined forces in 1906 when he was hired as a messenger boy by the Commercial Cable Co., and later that same year by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America as an office boy. By 1919, as an aftermath of WWI, the old American Marconi Company became the Radio Corporation of America.

As the corporation expanded, so did Sarnoff's sphere of influence within it. Always tuned in to the future, he was gifted with the ability to seize upon ideas conceived, and sometimes discarded, by RCA engineers and researchers. Once he had envisioned the usefulness and potential of an idea, he would work with determination and dedication toward its successful development. A dreamer and a builder, Sarnoff guided RCA's introduction of network broadcasting, television and color television. His story is one of a man's faith in himself, the future and the United States, the country that made it all possible for him.

THE AMERICAN HEALTH SCANDAL, by Roul Tunley. HARPER & ROW, NEW YORK, N.Y., \$4.95.

Many of us are aware of the difficulties encountered today in obtaining medical care: high costs, shortage of available beds in hospitals, doctors who often are reluctant to make house calls, the infrequency of consultations with more than one doctor prior to a major operation. Yet, if we at least have some type of adequate medical care available to us we are lucky, for, according to the author, literally millions among our population lack such care.

Writing enthusiastically about what American medicine has accomplished: laboratory advances, spectacular operative tech-

niques, excellency of general training of doctors, the author objects to the limited number of people U.S. medicine reaches. Taking out after the American Medical Association as the culprit for much that is wrong with today's medical care, Mr. Tunley urges a basic compulsory health program for all. He cites instances of other nations that have adopted such programs successfully. He also points out a number of ways in which he believes you can obtain the best, most economical medical care that is available today.

Though there is much that Mr. Tunley says about the inadequacy of our health care that has merit—particularly where he discusses our great need for more doctors, especially for general practitioners—and though there undoubtedly is much that could and ought to be done to improve medical care, the solution offered by the author would be one more tax levied nationwide, to be administered by the federal government. There should be a better, more independent and economical way of spreading good health care around.

THE LAST EAGLE, by Dan Mannix. MCGRAW-HILL BOOK CO., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$4.95.

The American Bald Eagle, symbol of our nation, faces possible extinction at the hands of hunters, vandals and egg collectors, while struggling to survive the rigors of nature. Today there are only some 3,500 of the species left within the boundaries of continental United States.



A Bald Eagle.

Partly to dramatize the plight of the Bald Eagle and thus seek support of practices and laws that will ensure its continued existence; partly because as a falconer he found himself fascinated by the bird, Dan Mannix has written a fictionalized account of the life of one Bald Eagle from its days in the nest through about 55 years of its vigorous, active life.

The book, while clearly pointing out that because of their ferocity none of us would want an unexpected personal encounter with one of these eagles, will arouse sympathy for their plight, and inspire support for their preservation.

OUR VIETNAM NIGHTMARE, by Marguerite Higgins. HARPER & ROW, NEW YORK, N.Y., \$5.95.

In assisting an allied government in a fight against a communist takeover, there are only two questions that we should ask about its form of government: 1.) Does it work for that country? and 2.) Does that government serve our purposes better than any available alternative? So states Miss Higgins near the end of her study of the struggle being waged over South Vietnam, written prior to her death early this year.

Far from doing this, she feels that we have approached South Vietnam more as if it were a conquered nation. We have meddled in her political affairs, attempting to make her form of government more democratic and hence more palatable to our concept of what is a desirable form of government. Our biggest political blunder, she feels, was the assist we gave to the overthrow of the Diem regime, followed by the assassination of President Diem and his brother Ngo Dinh Nhu. After this coup d'état, communist power strengthened as free Vietnam weakened, due largely to the turmoil created in trying to re-establish some form of workable government.

As for our future role in that war-torn nation, it is Miss Higgins theory that the Viet Cong can't win the war there as long as the U.S. has the will to win. She emphasizes that we must nurture our will to win, otherwise we could become as demoralized in the '60's as the French people became in the '50's, when they voluntarily pulled out of Vietnam and left it to its fate. GSH

Winning At Gin, by Chester Wander with Cy Rice. STACKPOLE BOOKS, HARRISBURG, PA., \$3.95.

Tips for Gin Rummy players on the do's and don'ts of the game, including 12 self-testing game situations, by the International Gin Rummy Champion.

The Inside Passage, by Anthony Bailey. MACMILLAN CO., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$7.50.

A leisurely, 15-day pleasure trip up the inland waterway from Daytona, Fla., to Norfolk, Va., aboard the six-passenger boat *Coastal Queen*, is described with accompanying pictures.

Fatal Fascination, by N. Balchin, C. S. Forester, E. Linklater and C. Sykes. LITTLE, BROWN AND CO., BOSTON, MASS., \$4.95.

Four famous historical crimes are recalled by four writers, and reviewed in the light of what is known about them today.

Books that are in print can usually be purchased at local bookstores, or ordered through them if not in stock. Readers who may wish to order books directly from publishers can obtain publishers addresses from their bookstores. We regret that we do not have a reader service staff, and can only return to the senders requests to purchase books that are sent to this magazine. EDITORS

I Tested The Fish-Catching Discovery Illegal in Six States!

BY LEONARD HARTMAN
Holder of 26 World Fishing Records

Not long ago I was given a startling assignment! I was asked to test-prove a fishing product that uses an appeal so irresistible to fish that it is against the law to use it in Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Utah, Minnesota and Wyoming.

But fishermen in every other state are still permitted to use it...

The product is a remarkable chemical discovery called LURE GLOW. It makes any lure or live bait light up with a bright eerie glow the instant it hits the water.

Because of this glow, fish can see your lures and bait up to twice as far away depending on local water conditions, even on pitch black nights — even at depths of forty feet where the big ones hide.

Also, because a lure sprinkled with this powder can be seen so far away, it actually "draws" sight-feeding fish right to your hook. Its eerie glow irresistibly attracts fish like bass, pike perch, trout, musky, walleyes and dozens more.

I was astonished

It sounded too good to be true. BUT EVEN THESE PROMISES PALED COMPARED TO THE ACTUAL RESULTS I GOT! After my own fish-catching experiences with this revolutionary new discovery, I had to report that the company's claims for it had been actually understated! That this amazing Lure Glow powder had, in fact, produced FAR MORE DEVASTATING RESULTS than they had said it would. Results like these:

1. In actual tests, I found that a sprinkling of Lure Glow made the difference between the exact same lure producing fabulous catches — or catching little or nothing at all.

2. I found it drew fish in to one single fisherman's hook out of an entire group — even when the other fishermen were standing right by his side — even when they had the same skill, the same equipment, the same lures!

Yes! In trial after trial, Lure Glow worked after everything else we tried virtually failed. It proved its worth to me once and for all when it drew in a huge 38-

pound muskie — so big that it had become a local legend — that had survived for years by outwitting everyone that had cast for him — YET WAS SO DAZZLED BY the sprinkling of Lure Glow on my bait that he struck with such savage abandon he couldn't pull himself loose!

Another Thrilling Example

One day my wife and I were fishing on the Gulf Coast in Central Florida. The wind was NW and the surf had lathered to a near golden brown. After two hours without a single nibble, we went back for the Lure Glow. Applying it to the same lure I had been using — but not to hers — we cast in the very same spot we had been fishing before. I caught my first fish on the second cast. Within an hour I had 27 fish, including jacks, ladyfish, redbait and a small grouper. Oh yes, my wife still hadn't taken her first fish... Need I say more?

Huge Catches Produced By Lures That Had Failed Before

My experiences were not unique. Other fishermen also reported amazing successes. They found that Lure Glow works whether you fish in a lake, a pond or a stream — whether you go after bass, pike, perch, crappie, bream, trout, walleyes and many other fresh and salt-water fish. They found it works whether you use plugs, spinners, live bait, or lures especially suited to the fish you're after. It simply makes whatever bait you use more visible through more water — makes it attract fish from further away!

Pete Thompson, Rochester, N.Y. Writes: I am an avid fisherman who does most of his fishing in the Finger Lakes region, and until using Lure Glow, I had only average luck. One day I bought a box of Lure Glow powder and the bass in Canadagua Lake would not leave my bait in the water for more than a few minutes before they would hit it and wind up on my stringer. I used your fabulous LURE GLOW on both worms and crabs while my fishing partner was using plain worms and crabs. After watching me catch fish for half an hour, he tried some Lure Glow on his



Works on Any Lure or Live Bait

These photos show two identical worms — and two identical lures — but in each case, those treated with Lure Glow glow brightly in dark water! This fantastic scientific discovery now makes any lure, plug, spinner or live bait many times more effective when you use LURE GLOW.

worms and was catching them right along with me, and became a converted Lure Glow user. We both caught our limit of small-mouth bass ranging from 1½ pounds to one lunker of 4 pounds 2 ounces.

A SCIENTIST'S DISCOVERY

... Why it works!

For years fishermen have known that light attracts many kinds of fish. Fish are "drawn" to light perhaps like moths are attracted to a light bulb. Light is so effective at attracting many kinds of fish that some states even outlaw the use of a light of any kind.

Knowing this, a fisherman-scientist in Rochester, N. Y. spent years trying to find a way to make fish lures light up in the water. If he could only make them do this in dark water, he reasoned, especially at dawn or dusk when the fish are biting best, — and in deep water where the big fish lurk during the day — then these lures would have not only the "appeal" their manufacturers built into them, but also an added appeal so terrific that it is actually outlawed in six states!

SPORTSMAN'S TRIAL OFFER

Thousands of fishermen have already found out how this scientist's sensational LURE GLOW powder has multiplied the fish-catching powers of popular lures and live baits. Now you can see for yourself — without risking a single penny — how this new discovery can help you make record catches you never believed possible!

A single container of LURE GLOW is enough to treat your favorite lures and baits up to 300 or 400 times. Its cost is only \$2.98 — and it doesn't even cost you that — not even a single penny — if you don't find it makes your baits and lures more effective!

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THE STORY OF THE BOSTON TEA PARTY

(Continued from page 25)

and the fuse was lit for final rebellion.

Committees of Correspondence published diatribes. The Sons of Liberty held impassioned meetings. Able, conservative businessmen planned and directed things. All were now determined that the tea would never be set ashore and the tax would never be paid on it.

During October, Boston's two authorized tea consignees were subjected to dire threats. The town selectmen called upon them to resign. Mass meetings around the tree of liberty demanded their removal and punishment. The Sons of Liberty terrorized their homes at night. Joyce Jr., an unidentified, masked figure who rode through the streets of Boston on a donkey, spoke loftily in posted notices of "the modern punishment," that is, tar and feathers. To this day historians don't know who he was.

In the end the consignees moved to Castle William, in the harbor, along with the customs commissioners. There they were safe from the aroused patriots.

In Philadelphia and New York the consignees were forced to resign. The Delaware River pilots were told that they would be tarred and feathered if they brought a tea ship into Philadelphia. In these two cities the tea ships never legally entered the harbor, and were sent back to England with the stores of "vile Bohea" untouched. In Boston, Governor Hutchinson and Sam Adams prevented such a peaceable outcome, though with totally divergent motives.

Around sunset on November 27, the tea ship *Dartmouth* dropped anchor near the lighthouse in the outer harbor of Boston. She carried 114 chests of the controversial tea, along with other cargo. She had not yet legally entered Boston Harbor. When she did so, the tea would become subject to the payment of duty, and confiscation in 20 days. It could not legally be returned to England or shipped elsewhere without such payment.

EARLY IN THE MORNING of November 28th, a pilot came on board. At 6 a.m., Capt. James Hall got under way, turned up the channel, and came to anchor in King's Road—now known as President's Roads. The *Dartmouth* was now inside Boston Harbor, and the dilemma was at hand. At 11 a.m., Hall got under way again, and this time anchored close under the stern of the British warship *Captain*, quite close to the Long Wharf. In the evening two customs officers boarded the ship to keep watch over the dutiable cargo. The *Dartmouth* remained under the guns of the warship through Monday, November 29th. Captain Hall went ashore Monday evening and immediately encountered the com-

plications caused by his having "the accursed dutiable tea" on board.

At 9 p.m., an armed guard of 25 patriots came out to the ship. On Tuesday morning, Captain Hall reported to the customs house and then moved his ship in alongside Rowe's Wharf. On the next day, December 1st, he warped the *Dartmouth*, her troubles and her 25 guarding patriots around to Griffin's Wharf, at the foot of Hutchinson's Street. Sails and cables were put ashore, and Hall began unloading all of his cargo except the tea. Other freight awaited him and he was in a hurry to receive it.

Apparently Sam Adams had no part in the *Dartmouth's* movements thus far, though he has been accused of forcing



"What do you mean, 'your cork sank'?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

the captain to enter the harbor. When the tea ship *Eleanor* came in on December 2nd, the Committees openly ordered her captain to come in alongside the *Dartmouth*. The captain, a Boston resident, obeyed, for the Committees of Correspondence, ruling the mobs of Boston, ruled the city. The few constables in the town were without the power to interfere, even if they had so desired. The brig *Beaver* arrived in Boston on December 15th, after smallpox disinfection in the outer harbor. She anchored a hundred yards in the stream, but close to Griffin's Wharf. All three vessels were guarded day and night by armed men whose duty was to see that the tea should not be put ashore.

On November 29th and 30th, two great mass meetings, each attended by more than 5,000 people, took place. Faneuil Hall became too crowded and the gathering moved to Old South Meet-

ing House. The meeting, calling itself "the Body," twice unanimously resolved that the tea should be returned to England in the same ships that had brought it.

The shortening days of December wore away in claim and counterclaim, demand and refusal. The Boston importers were out of reach on Castle Island. The shipowners were ordered to send their ships back to England with the tea aboard. The owners answered that they could not do it, for the ships would be confiscated by the British Government. The customs officers would not grant a clearance until the duty was paid, and the Governor would not allow the ships to sail without such a clearance. There affairs rested, with tension and anger building up in Boston like a thunderstorm as the 20 days ticked away.

THOUGH ONLY A small minority of the people wanted a revolution, they were united in opposition to the tea. Sam Adams ran the propaganda. The merchants and the Whig leaders furnished direction. The Committees of Correspondence were an efficient communications and coordination medium. The Sons of Liberty, controlled by Sam Adams, were the shock troops for action.

On Thursday, December 16th, at 10 a.m., between 5,000 and 7,000 inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity convened in Old South Meeting House. The overflow flooded the streets outside, in spite of the cold, steady rain. All of them knew that the tea would be confiscated by customs on the following day, after which the consignees could pay the duty and take possession. Samuel P. Savage was moderator. Francis Rotch, owner of the *Dartmouth*, was again ordered to send the tea back to England in his ship. He again pointed out that he could not pass the British guns without permission from the Governor. The meeting then instructed him to go to Governor Hutchinson at Milton, seven miles away, and demand permission to sail. Rotch set out upon this mission, and the meeting was recessed until 3 p.m.

At the neighboring Edes and Gill Printing Shop, burnt cork, red paint and blankets were ready. The picked and instructed men were at hand. The final signal was arranged.

The day was already darkening under the rainy sky when the Body reconvened at 3 p.m. Rotch had not yet arrived, and the crowd was kept up to action pitch by Sam Adams, Dr. Joseph Warren, Dr. Thomas Young and Josiah Quincy. Five o'clock came, and the crowd demanded action. The leaders urged that the meeting wait for Rotch with the Governor's decision, and an hour's delay was granted.

Three quarters of that hour were gone
(Continued on page 52)

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when the young merchant arrived. The rain had stopped, and a few stars were beginning to show. Candles had been lit in the meeting house, and men waited tensely in the semidarkness for the Governor's word.

Rotch announced that the Governor had refused to give the ship a pass. Men shouted, "A mob, a mob!" The moderator quieted them and questioned Rotch. Would he send his ship back to England? He could not. British guns would sink her, and if she somehow got past them, the Government would seize his ship. Then Sam Adams, his great moment upon him, spoke the fatal words:

"This meeting can do nothing more to save the country!"

Noise crashed like winter surf. Indians suddenly appeared to be raiding in the city. War whoops sounded from the broad front door, coming from men in black and red paint, with blankets thrown around them. "Boston Harbor a tea pot tonight! Hurrah for Griffin's Wharf! The Mohawks, the Mohawks! Every man to his tent!"

The prepared men at the door and outside fell into column, waving axes and hatchets. As they moved, the mob went with them, and the night exploded into noise and confusion. George Hewes heard John Hancock shout, "Let every man do what is right in his own eyes!"

No confusion existed in the close packed mass of "Indians." Revere kept his group close to him. He heard Lendall Pitts urging order and calm just ahead. The crowd sensed the quiet purpose in these men and fell back a little, not abating its noise, but letting these ready ones, who were somewhat protected against recognition, lead the way. Thomas Melville was close behind Revere, his tall figure distinguishable in candlelight from windows as he passed. Dr. Young was in the group, and William Molineux. The nameless men who walked around them were solid artisans and workers, hard-handed but respectable. Though the "Mohawks" were quiet, the noise of the crowd rolled around them.

DOWN MILK STREET they went to Hutchinson's Street, and so to Griffin's Wharf. The "Indians" marched onto the wharf and were joined by the waiting guard of 25 men. The whole split into three groups. The *Dartmouth* and *Eleonor* were alongside; the *Beaver* at anchor a hundred yards out in the stream. Lendall Pitts led one group aboard the *Dartmouth* and demanded the keys from the mate, who met him at the gangplank. Without a word in reply, the mate sent a cabin boy for the keys and a lantern. The other two parties took over the other

ship and the brig. The customs officers were set ashore without violence, and the "Indians" settled to their work of destroying 340 chests of tea, containing about 90,000 pounds of the commodity.

The scene was remembered as an astounding one. Thousands of people stood at the waterfront, now so silent that the sound of axes breaking open the tea chests could be heard plainly. The moon was out, shedding light for the workers. Some lanterns showed. Excited spectators began to think of the meaning of this decisive action.

The participants had been well-chosen and organized. The *Beaver* was warped alongside the dock. On each vessel, the



"... so finally Tarzan bids six no-trump and they go down two—doubled and vulnerable! Now, good night, son, and go to sleep!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

"Indians" divided into three groups. One group dropped into the hold and attached whips to the chests. A second group hoisted them on deck. A third broke them open with axes and dumped the tea into the harbor. The tide was low. Soon tea piled up high on the side of the *Dartmouth* and had to be shoveled out of the way. Men crowded the wharf and watched in silent approval. All was calm, order and purpose, a fact that impressed many men of various sympathies. There was no "Boston massacre" this time.

By 9 p.m., the job was done. One man was caught filling his coat lining with tea. He was stripped and beaten through the crowd ashore. No one else tried it. Thomas Melville found tea in his shoes when he returned home. It is preserved to the present day in a small bottle.

The British made no attempt to interfere. Their troops were out on the island,

and the tea was not yet Government property. The warships could not open fire without taking hundreds of lives on the crowded shore. There was no resistance at all. No one was hurt. No property other than the tea was damaged. With the task done, the "Mohawks" gathered in a body and marched up the wharf, leaving the ships floating on a surface of tea which the next coming tides deposited on all the beaches of Boston Harbor, with long windrows reaching out into the bay itself.

Daylight came to show the town quiet and the harbor touched in its miles of beach and water with a weed not native to its shores.

John Adams was not a man of violence, but he approved this action. He wrote in his diary the next day: "This is the most Magnificent Movement of all. There is a Dignity, a Majesty, a Sublimity in this last Effort of the Patriots that I greatly admire . . . it must have so important Consequences and so lasting, that I cannot but consider it an Epocha in History."

Adams was right. In ensuing months, the British Government closed the Port of Boston until the tea should be paid for. It provided that officials in Massachusetts accused of crime committed in the performance of their duties could be transferred to England for a fair trial. It virtually annulled the charter of Massachusetts. It replaced Governor Hutchinson with General Thomas Gage, British commander in America, and troops were moved in, all as a direct result of the Boston Tea Party.

Under these conditions the final explosion became inevitable, and was not long delayed. The Tea Party at Griffin's Wharf on that December 16th, 1773, led directly to Lexington and Concord, and finally to Independence. Neither Boston nor the world could ever forget those tea chests emptying into the slack tide, symbol of the real beginning of revolution. Esther Forbes, in her biography of Paul Revere, has recorded the song that the people of Boston sang:

*Our Warren's there and bold Revere
With hands to do and words to cheer
For Liberty and laws;*

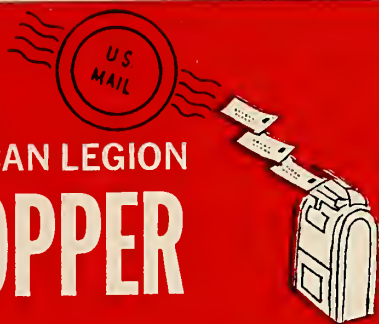
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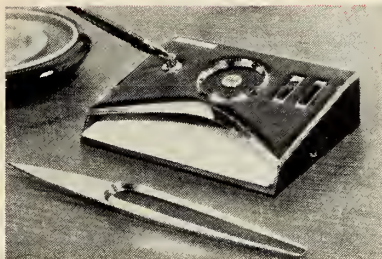
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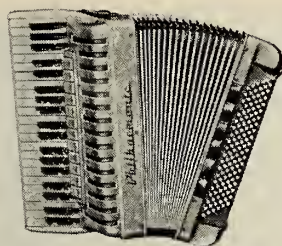
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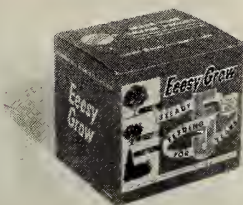
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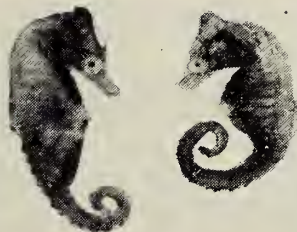
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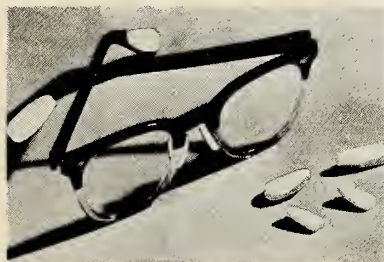
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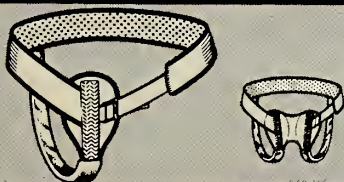
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MORE BRILLIANT than DIAMONOS says Reader's Digest, SatEvePost about this new, man-made jewel Titania! For settings of your choice only \$12 per carat; a 1-ct man's box 14K ring is only \$37; m'lady's 1-ct fishtail a mere \$29. No more federal tax. Write for **FREE HANDY RING SIZE CHART & 120 PAGE FULL COLOR JEWELRY CATALOG.** TEN DAY MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

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PARTING SHOTS



"Walter has a split personality. That's the other half he's using now."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

FATAL TWIST

A motorcyclist was riding out in the country. Since it was rather cool, he had put his overcoat on backwards to cut the wind chill. Approaching an open field he turned to look at some farmhands working, and as a result, drove off the highway and into a ditch. The fall knocked him unconscious.

The farmhands, witnessing the accident, rushed over to administer what aid they could. Soon, a State patrolman arrived on the scene and stopped to investigate.

"He hurt bad?" he asked.

One of the farmhands shook his head in puzzlement. "I don't understand it," he said. "He seemed to be coming around all right until we turned his head around the right way."

NICK KOZMENIUK

INFLATION

"Darling," said the prospective groom, "now that we're getting married, you should give up your fifty dollar a week job."

"Of course I will," the blushing bride-to-be beamed, "that's a great idea."

"The way I figure it," her soon-to-be spouse said, "you'll have to make a hundred at least."

RON GREER

PERTINENT POINT

A woman visiting the zoo complained to one of the attendants that there were no monkeys in the monkey cage.

"They're all in the house," he explained. "You see, this is the mating season, and they seldom come out of doors during such time."

"Oh, but I must see them," she begged. "Do you suppose they would come out if I offered them some peanuts?"

"I dunno, lady," the attendant replied. "Would you?"

ADRIAN ANDERSON

I'VE HAD MY FILL
I don't look in my gas tank
Much any more, you see,
I just can't stand those tiger eyes
Staring back at me.

S. S. BIDDLE

MOTHER'S LITTLE PRIDE
Many a boy is the kind of kid his mother
wouldn't want him to play with.

F. G. KERNAN

THE FELLOW NEXT DOOR
He's quite the friendliest of men,
We say "Good morning" now and then,
And stop to speak of one thing and
another;
There's nothing I wouldn't do for him,
There's nothing he wouldn't do for me,
So we just go on doing nothing for each
other.

STEPHEN SCHLITZER

APPLY NAMED
Carriage Stand: A site for surreys.

RAYMOND J. CVIKOTA

THE COMELY AMERICANS
We do not carp or cavil
At natives when we travel.
All idioms we unravel,
Which others find unutterable,
Falsetto, click or guttural;
Imbibe the weird potations
Of divers foreign nations,
Partake of each comestible,
Whether or no digestible.
Harken to this Parting Shot:
Ugly, Americans are not.
We travel gaily, never glumly,
Americans are always comely.

NATHAN HOUSE

TOO LIFELIKE
The latest toy for gift-giving is a new
Mother-in-Law Doll. You wind it up and
it moves in with you.

JOSEPH SALAK



"I'll never hold my head up again. I
was nabbed by a school crossing guard."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE



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(Make you a better drink)

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